Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

[BY BURTON CRAIGE.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.... MONDAY FEBRUARY 20, 1832. [VOL. XII ...NO. 611

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

On Mr. Van Buren's nomination.

REMARKS of Mr. POINDEXTER, (one of the original friends of Genl. Jackson.)

Mr. POINDEXTER rose, and said, that an absence of several weeks from the Senate, occasioned by indisposition, had as he was informed, been the cause of some delay in the final action of the Senate, on this nomination.

He regretted the circumstance, and even now that he was enabled to resume the discharge of his duties, he could but ill requite the kind indulgence of the Senate, in postponing the question on his account, by any effort of his, to investigate the claims of the nominee to public confidence, inasmuch as the delicate state of his health would not permit him to enter at large into the various interesting topics which had been adverted to in the remarks of the honorable Senators who had preceeded him the debate.

Sir, said Mr. POINDEXTER, I have risen to perform an unpleasant, but an imperative duty, from which I cannot withdraw without subjecting my motives to misconception, or misrepresentation, in relation to my vote on the question now before the Senate. Having nothing to gain by the rejection of this nomination, and nothing to hope, should it be confirmed, I can feel, Mr. President, no other solicitude on the subject, than that which arises from a sense of the solemn duty which I owe to my country, and an ardent desire to preserve the honor and dignity of the American people, free from the stain of that moral turpitude add vicious intrigue, which cover the corrupt governments of Europe with infamy and disgrace. For this purpose, and for no other purpose whatever, personal or political character, I have endeavored to inform myself, by all the means within my reach, of the facts and circumstances touching the merits of the individual whose nomination is now under consideration. I have adopted this course the more readily, because it was, I understand, on a previous day, recommended by honorable Senators, in favor of the nominee, in preference to a full and formal investigation by a committee of the Senate, which had been proposed by an honorable Senator from Maine, (Mr. HOLMES.) Mr. Van Buren has been long in the public eye, has filled high and important political stations, and the influence of his public conduct may be traced in every department of the government. Whether, therefore, his previous acts entitle him to the confidence of the Senate and of the nation, is a question which each gentleman must determine for himself, and I claim for myself the humble privilege of presenting a concise summary of the grounds on which I hope to justify the vote, which I shall feel bound to give on his nomination. The evidence to which I shall refer, and which has operated on my judgment in this case, is drawn from the history of the passing events of the day, and the statements of persons of high standing and responsibility, whose integrity and veracity no one would presume to doubt, when their names shall be disclosed.

Sir, it is known to all who have looked into the political movements of the various parties, which have contended for power, within the last five or six years, that Mr. Van Buren entered the lists as the friend of General Jackson, long after the commencement of the administration of President Adams. Prior to that event, he had lent his influence to a candidate between whom and Genl. Jackson there existed the most deadly hostility. The administration of Mr. Adams had no *charms* for Mr. Van Buren, and after due deliberation, and a "*judicious*" estimate of the probable results, he became the advocate of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency, in opposition to the incumbent whose prospects for re-election were overcast with doubt and uncertainty, and from whom he could expect no favors, either for himself or his friends. The *capital* which he brought into the stock of political influence then operating on the Presidential election, was supposed to give him a claim to the highest distinction, in the event of the successful termination of the struggle. Accordingly, he was placed by Gen. Jackson at the head of his constitutional advisers, preferring him to other distinguished gentlemen, whose support was of longer duration, and, to say the least, equally efficient, and whose talents would bear an advantageous comparison with the most enlightened statesmen in the world. Thus promoted and flattered, wielding, as he did, the Executive arm of the nation, permit me to ask what was the conduct of Mr. Van Buren, then Secretary of the Department of State? Was the honor and welfare of the country, or the purity of its character, objects nearest to his heart? Was his mind free from the bias of undisciplined ambition; or was he exclusively devoted to his own elevation, regardless of the *means*, or of the honor of his venerable chief, and of the integrity of the party which brought him into power? I cannot answer these grave questions by any thing which falls within the scope of my personal knowledge; but if there be truth in facts which have been detailed to me by men of the first rank in the nation, and which I am bound to believe, until contradicted by evidence still more imposing, his whole course was marked by a systematic tissue of dark and studied intrigue which, in its consequences, swept into chaos the elements of that patriotic band who fought the battle, and gained the splendid victory in 1828, which placed on the brow of the hero of New Orleans the civic wreath of this grateful country. Discarding all personal considerations, for I have neither revenge nor political aspirations to gratify, and if I had, they would not enter these walls, to influence my deliberations in matters of national concern, I ask only the lights of truth, to guide me to a decision which shall accord with strict and impartial justice, and secure to me the approbation of an enlightened people, and what is still more precious, the smiles of an approving conscience.

If, then, the friends of the nominee deem the information which I have received, and on which, for the present, I must rely, inaccurate or susceptible of satisfactory explanation, I invite them, I urge them, in justice to their friend, to rescue him from every shade of suspicion which may be cast on him, by the appointment of a committee, to be chosen by this honorable body, who shall be charged with the duty of collecting all the testimony which can be adduced, either for or against the nominee, and making a faithful report of it to the Senate; and if the result should be such as to satisfy my mind that the nominee is innocent of the unworthy conduct which has been ascribed to him, my vote will be given in favor of his nomination, with more real pleasure than I can feel in obeying the dictates of duty, by denying to him my support. To such a committee I am authorized to furnish the names of several gentlemen, high in the confidence of the country, who are ready to testify on oath, if required, to all the facts which they have authorised me to communicate to the Senate on the present occasion, in a much more enlarged and satisfactory manner, than it is in my power to give to them. But I must be permitted to remark, that if this invitation is declined by the friends of Mr. Van Buren, my vote must be recorded against his nomination, confiding, as I do, in the honorable sources from which my information is derived. I forbear to dwell on the novel and extraordinary character of the instructions given by Mr. Van Buren to Mr. McLane, our late Minister to London, on the subject of opening the West India Trade. The views presented of the nature and character of these instructions, by other gentlemen, leave me nothing to add but the expression of my deep regret that, under any circumstances, the Secretary of State, acting, either under the influence of his own passions or prejudices or by the instructions of the President, should deem it compatible with the dignity of his station, or the elevated character of his country, to approach the throne of a foreign monarch in the style of supplication, asking favors on the humiliating assurance that the party to which he belonged, exercising the powers of government, were better entitled to his tender mercies than their predecessors in office, who, it seems, had been guilty of the crime of demanding, under color of right from his Majesty, concessions in favor of American commerce which a more enlightened administration recently brought into power by an overwhelming majority of the people were ready to abandon as unfounded "*pretensions.*" Such an appeal was unnecessary, and unworthy of a statesman representing the interests and honor of a great and powerful nation in its intercourse with foreign Powers, and merits the reproof of this honorable body as an integal part of the Executive. But, Mr. President, what is the history of the conduct of Mr. Van Buren in reference to his intercourse with the Chief Magistrate, and those associated with him in the administration at the seat of the National Government? He entered the councils of President Jackson with sullen reserve on his brow, under which he concealed all his opinions on the great questions which agitated the nation. He seized on circumstances which pre-existed his induction into office, novel in their character in this country, but familiar at the Court of Louis the Fifteenth, in France, and of Charles the Second of England, by means of which, he contrived to "ride upon the whirlwind, and direct the storm," and to render the credulous and confiding chief, whose weakness he flattered, and whose prejudices he nourished, subservient to all his purposes, personal and political. His plans of operation were shrouded in darkness and mystery, and executed by the arm of power, nerved by the recent developement of public opinion, for the accomplishment of his ulterior views—which knew no limit short of controlling and directing the destinies of the nation. The established practice of every preceding administration to hold cabinet councils was abolished, and the secret machinery of political intrigue was put into successful operation, worked by the skill of the master spirit behind the curtain. No Board of Consultation around the green cloth was held, where each member was required to unfold his sentiments freely and frankly of men and measures, connected with national policy. No principles were promulgated as the standard by which the people might test the claims of the administration to their confidence and support. Every thing was involved in doubt and uncertainty, in order to catch the breeze of popular impulse in whatever direction it might set, and to conform to its overwhelming influence. The southern politician who complained of oppression, was soothed, flattered, or *threatened* according to the thermometer, which regulated the political atmosphere around the walls of the palace. The monopolists and office hunters received assurances to satisfy their utmost wishes and expectations, and the doctrines of the "American System" were adopted and repudiated according to calculations founded on a well arranged scale of political profit and loss.

An effort to restore the ancient usage of cabinet councils, made by a few of the most devoted friends of General Jackson, was repelled with indignation, and the friendly interposition falsely ascribed to personal hostility, to a particular member of his cabinet. These gentlemen have ever since been looked on with distrust and suspicion by the President.

Thus protected from all interference on the part of his associates in power, and from public animadversion, Mr. Van Buren shaped his course to suit the crisis, keeping steadily in view his ultimate elevation to the first office in the gift of a free people. Possessed, as he was, of the unlimited confidence of Gen. Jackson, he very soon found free access to his ear, and by appropriate advances, led him into excesses and errors, fatal to the tranquility of the country, without affording the slightest evidence that he, in any manner, participated in producing the results which he anxiously desired to accomplish. The proscriptive policy, pushed, as it was, to extremities which the public interest did not seem to require, and far beyond the practice of any other chief magistrate, has been universally attributed to the advice and influence of Mr. Van Buren.—This system, combined with the whole patronage of the government, was, as far as practicable, placed at his discretion, to smooth the way to the ulterior object of his ambition. He made himself almost the sole adviser of the Presiaent during the first two years of his administration, and every one who stood in his way was made to feel the power of executive denunciation. To this cause may be attributed the unprovoked rupture between the first and second officers of this government; the prostration of those noble and high-minded friends to whose unwavering exertions, and lofty eloquence, General Jackson must feel himself indebted for his success in the late contest for the Presidency; and finally, the dissolution of the cabinet, and the consequent nomination of Mr. Van Buren as Minister to the Court of London.

I have, Mr. President, been put in possession of a communication, tracing with great minuteness, and I have no doubt accurately, the means resorted to by Mr. Van Buren to produce the rupture between Gen. Jackson and those honorable men who had accepted his invitation to become members of his political family. I forbear to read this paper to the Senate, because of the peculiar matters of which it treats, but I hold myself ready to deliver it, with the name of the author, to any committee of investigation which may be appointed to embody the evidence on this subject. I have also received, from a gentleman now in this city, a statement of a conversation held with the late Secretary of State, after he had surrended the seals of office, which I beg leave to lay on the table, as the facts it details are intimately connected with those transactions which have occupied so large a share of the public attention, and which, I regret to say, have never been explained in a manner to satisfy the moral feeling of the country. Of the writer of this communication, I have very little personal knowledge; but he has the most respectable testimonials of his good character and conduct, and, I am informed, has been favorably known as the editor of a journal in New York, friendly to the present administration of the government. For myself, I do not doubt the verity of his statement, and submit it, without comment, to those who desire information on the matters to which it relates.

Mr. President, in addition to the unbroken current of testimony to which I have already adverted, showing most clearly the foul means employed by the late Secretary of State, to appropriate the name and well earned fame of General Jackson to the advancement of his own ambitions projects, and to overthrow all who obstructed his path to political power, I feel it to be my duty to give to the Senate the substance of a conversation which took place between the President and a member of his late cabinet, simultaneously with its dissolution. Sir, the distinguished gentleman who made the statement of this interview, is too far above suspicion to need from me the eulogy which his character, public and private, so justly merits. His election from a station which he did not seek, the duties of which he discharged with so much credit to himself and advantage to his country, is a melancholy evidence of the frailty of political friendships, when assailed by the ruthless intrigues of an ambitious aspirant. But Sir, the frowns of a delinquent friend, clothed with the panoply of power, are impotent and harmless, when the intended victim is protected by the mild radiance of virtue, and the shield of imperishable honor. The President invited this gentleman to a private audience, for the purpose of making known to him the new arrangements on which he had determined. He commenced with an air of diplomatic caution, and studied precision. "Sir I submit to you two letters, which I have received from the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of War, resigning their respective offices, and ask for them your serious consideration." "Sir," replied the astonished Secretary. "I am a plain man and your friend. Our intercourse has been of long duration, and you know that diplomacy is no part of my character or yours:—be so good, therefore, as to tell me frankly, what you intend, and what you desire of me." "Then, Sir, I will inform you that I mean to reorganize my cabinet." "Very well, Sir, I hope you will profit by the change. I have not been your friend for the sake of office, and I wish only to be informed whether my conduct while in your cabinet was satisfactory to you." "Sir," said the President, "I have no fault to find with you." "With this assurance" said the Secretary, "I am contented; but allow me to inquire who is to be your Secretary of State?" "Mr. Livingston," was the reply. "Who is to take the Treasury Department?" "Mr. McLane, now Minister in England." "Who will occupy the Navy Department?" "Mr Woodbury." "And pray, Sir, who is to replace Mr. McLane in England?", "Mr. Van Buren." And so the conversation ended.

The inference which is inseparable from these disclosures, must be obvious to every man whose mind is in search of truth, and whose judgment is free from the "malign influence" of prejudice.

The finger of a disciplined intriguer visible in all the various efforts made to dismiss particular members of the cabinet, from an early period after the inauguration of General Jackson until it was effected in 1831. The object cannot be mistaken; and at this day, the *managers* scarcely attempt to conceal their fixed purpose of designating Mr. Van Buren as the successor of the present Chief Magistrate "nolens volens," as they are pleased to express it. Sir, on what *data* can we reconcile the prompt and unhesitating answer, given by the President to each inquiry relating to the individuals who were to compose the new cabinet, better than to a preconcerted and explicit arrangement, formed on mature deliberation, and a free and full consultation with those whose political opinions he was accustomed to take on all subjects of great and absorbing interest to the country. Is not the fact as distinctly known to every one acquainted with the political movement at the seat of the National Government, as any on record, that for more than a year proceeding the rupture of the late cabinet, no consultations were held, and but a formal intercourse kept up between the President and three of his constitutional advisers? It cannot, and, I presume, will not be denied, that the Secretary of State had so managed as to occupy the first place in the confidence and affections of the Chief Magistrate. The only rational conclusion, therefore, to which I can bring my mind, after a careful and impartial examination of this whole subject, is, that the Secretary of State, prior to his own *voluntary* resignation, had not only ascertained that a general sweep was to be made of all those whose influence he dreaded, and who could not be induced "to bend the knee to Baal," but had organized a new cabinet, and "though last not least," had taken especial care to open an avenue, through which he might with safety retreat, and plant himself in a situation still more commanding in the public eye, and better calculated to accelerate the consumation of his ulterior purposes. "Who is to replace Mr. MacLane in England?" "Mr. Van Buren." Sir, the time at which this declaration was made is very remarkable; it preceded the publication of the modest diplomatic letter of resignation, in which the Secretary of state attempts to mystify the causes which had operated on his mind, in surrendering the high trust to which he had been called by the President. He artfully seeks, in that anomalous communication, to excite the sympathies of the American people by pretended *self immolation*, at the shrine of pure disinterested patriotism. He retired to the shades of *private life*, to disentangle the administration of President Jackson, and to restore harmony in his councils! *No* sinister motives lingered in the mind of the unbought patriot—no mission to London in the vista—but the noble sacrifice is magnanimously offered up on the altar of the public good, with the reservation of such future rewards as a grateful people might bestow, on one, whose merits could only be excelled by the purity of his intentions!! Sir, would it be credited by a virtuous and enlightened people, that, at the very moment when theese, high souled sentiments and patriotic professions were unblushingly thrown before the world, the individual who appropriated them to himself, held the guarantee, that, in lieu of the office which he resigned, he should forthwith be created Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of St James! And yet the fact is established, by the conversation I have quoted, and strongly corroborated by the letter of the President, in which he reluctantly accepts the resignation.

Mr. President, I can view this nomination in no other light, than the result of a systematic course of political gambling and intrigue, originating in personal ambition, and prosecuted with unrelenting astracism and proscription, on every high-minded statesman in the nation who refused to subscribe to the articles of faith dictated by this nominee, and prescribed, as a test, by which the patronage of the Government should be dispensed throughout this widely extended country. The succession to the Presidential chair, must be secured to the court favorite, and the means to accomplish this end, were these impressions, I should be guilty of a gross direlection of duty to the people, to the President, and my own conscience, by advising and consenting to this nomination. I beg to be informed of the necessity of so much haste in despatching a minister to London. No negociations were pending which required the presence of a minister, with full powers, at that court. England was represented here by a Charge d'Affairs. We had a diplomatic agent there of equal grade; and surely the relations between the two nations might have been suffered to remain in this equitable condition until the annual meeting of Congress, when the advice and consent of the Senate could have been asked, before the public chest had been opened for the outfit and salary of a minister. The circumstances connected with this unnecessary precipitancy renders it obnoxious to the strongest objections, and warrants the conclusion that it was designed to operate on the action of the Senate, in their deliberations on this nomination. I cannot subject my opinions to the control of a premature movement on the part of the executive. Sir, I am aware, that for this independent exercise of my best judgment, I shall be denounced by the press, as the partisan of a competitor for the Presidential chair. I spurn the imputation. At my time of life, I have nothing to hope from the smiles, still less to fear, from the frowns of any man in power. I honor the man whose heart is pure; whose actions through life exhibit lucid proof that he is honest in the cause of human liberty; but, when I am invoked to give my sanction to dark intrigue, political management and corruption, at the hazard of incurring the displeasure of "those who feel power and forget right," I will fearlessly and faithfully discharge the trust reposed in me by my country, by a firm vindication of the moral feeling of the people who compose this young and gigantic republic. I will reprove and correct the influence of vice, by inflicting merited chastisement on all who perpetrate it.

The following is the letter referred to by Mr. P.:

WASHINGTON CITY, JAN. 24, 1832.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note, bearing date this morning. It was this moment handed to me, and although it is by no means desirable to stand in the attitude of a public accuser of any man holding a high and responsible station in the government, yet, inasmuch as I consider the subject matter of your inquiry, as being one of no small degree of importance, I do not feel myself at liberty to shrink from the discharge of my duty, or withhold from an honorable Senator, approaching me in his senatorial capacity, any information which I may be in possession of, touching the subject of his inquiry. Nevertheless, I regret that I am thus called upon to repeat any remarks which may have been inadvertently made to a friend.

Soon after the dissolution of Gen. Jacksons' first Cabinet, while the Ex-Secretary of State, Mr. Van Buren, was in New-York, waiting the arrival of Mr. McLane from the Court of St. James, I saw him. Being then the Editor of a paper supporting the measures of the administration, I felt, as was usual, some interest in the events which transpired, and which were put to press. I asked Mr. Van Buren who was to take the place of Mr. McLane at the Court of St. James? He replied that he had the offer of the mission, but that he was yet undecided as to the propriety of accepting it. He said his friends were of different opinions as to the policy of his leaving the country at that time, there being some arrangements to make in the republican party for future operations. He observed that he was anxious to have an interview with Mr. McLane before leaving, if he should conclude to go. On being interrogated by me as to the real causes of the dissolution of the Cabinet, whether it was, as had been alleged by some of the editors, caused by Mrs. Eaton, or by a mutual dissention among the heads of departments? he answered, that Mrs. Eaton had no agency in the matter, but that it was caused more by the conduct of Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Ingham, who desired the retirement of Gen. Jackson from office, and consideration of the first favor... service, and who ... character of a ... mean. On remarking to Mr. Van ... that I thought he had managed well to pass unscratched through the fiery ordeal, he laughingly replied, "Yes, I have come for some two or three months the reproach of trouble, and that a dissolution of the Cabinet was ... of which it was composed being too discordant to continue together in harmony —and to save myself I thought it better to return in time—knowing that if I had the rags, the rest must follow."

These, I believe, Sir, if not the very expressions, are at least the substance of Mr. Van Buren's remarks to me. I must be permitted again to express my regret at being thus called on. Having been an original supporter of the pretensions of Gen. Jackson to the presidency and a faithful approver of those of his acts which I deemed correct, and being now in retirement, I most sincerely deplore the occurrence of any circumstance which may draw me before the public in an attitude that may appear unfriendly to the administration. But, however unpleasant the task, when high and responsible duties call on me, and duty demands a compliance with their call, mine is not the province to refuse.

I have the honor to be,
Most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL E. CLAYTON.
Hon. G. POINDEXTER.

Mr. CLAYTON, of Delaware, said he rose under a deep sense of the responsibility which he owed to the Senate and the country on this question. He owed it to himself, to the people whose representative he was, and to the body of which he was a member, to state briefly the grounds upon which he should render a vote withholding his advice to the President to make this appointment.

I agree, said Mr. C., with my friend from Maryland, (Mr. CHAMBERS,) in the view, which he has taken of the instructions given by the late Secretary of State to our Minister at the Court of St. James. I consider the late negotiation respecting the West India trade with the English nation, as the most humiliating to our national pride, that has occurred in the annals of our diplomacy. The Minister was sent with instructions to fawn and beg as a boon, at the footstool of a foreign power, what we were entitled to as a right, and to abandon and denounce, as untenable "pretensions" what had been always before insisted upon as a matter of justice to our country. He was positively directed to consider his own Government as justly *estoppable* for "too long and too tenaciously resisting the rights of Great Britain," and particularly for omitting to accept the terms offered by the act of Parliament of July, 1825. He was directed to speak with *confidence* "of the respective *parts* taken by those to whom the administration of this Government is now committed," to lay before Europe the state of parties in this country, and to denounce and disgrace all the former Administrations, of our Government, during which this right had been insisted upon, by entirely and unconditionally withdrawing all our claims for justice on that country. He was told, in substance, to press upon England the state of our domestic and party differences at home, and he was admonished that this subject had bearings and relations which reached *beyond* the immediate question under discussion. Sir, this Minister did as he was ordered to do. He "entreated," and "appealed," and "begged," and "prayed," "regretted," and "solicited," and "hoped to be excused," and *confessed we had* been in the *wrong*, instead of repelling with dignity the insolence and sarcasm of the British ministry, until the contemptible boon was "granted," and the national character effectually degraded. Let him take his place in the Treasury for this; but let not him who gave these instructions, succeed him at the Court of St. James, again to "beg," and "solicit" and degrade us in the eyes of Europe, by laying before the world the state of our domestic differences at home. Let us say to the British Government this day by our vote, that we never consented to the disgrace which has befallen us, and that we prefer to recall the Minister who has dishonored us, to all the pretended benefits of this miserable negotiation. On this ground alone, I will this day condemn this appointment, so far as my vote will go to effect it; and in so doing, as an American Senator I say to England, that we will never consent to crouch for favors; and to all our Ministers now and forever, that we will condemn every attempt to carry our family divisions beyond our own household.

* * * * * * *

REMARKS OF MR. BROWN.

Mr. BROWN said, that unwilling as he had been to participate in the discussion, he could not, in justice to his own feeling, and to the distinguished individual whose nomination as Minister to England was then before the Senate, refrain

from giving utterance to the mingled sentiments of indignation and regret at the course which the debate had taken—a course which struck him as at *least* extraordinary, and extremely unjust towards the nominee.

The acrimony with which Mr. Van Buren had been assailed; the epithets which had been so liberally bestowed on him, required some vindication at the hands of those who were favorable to confirming his nomination, against the injurious and, as he believed, unwarrantable charges which had been preferred against him. He would here take leave to remind gentlemen that reproachful epithets afforded but a poor substitute for argument, and more especially when addressed to a body whose deliberations should be governed by calm and dispassionate consideration.

The Senate had been told by the honorable gentleman (*Mr. Clay*) who had preceeded him in this debate, that Mr. Van Buren, when acting as Secretary of State, had disgraced his country, by certain expressions contained in his instructions given to Mr. McLane, late Minister to England, in relation to the negociation between the United States and Great Britain on the subject of the West India trade.—Waiving all discussion as to whom the responsibility should attach, for instructions given to our foreign ministers, whether to the President of the United States, or to his Secretary of State, he would concede to those opposed to the nomination the principle contended for by them, that the Secretary of State was responsible for his official conduct, to the fullest extent. He knew Mr. Van Buren too well to believe, for a moment, that he would desire that any shield should be interposed to screen him from a proper responsibility; he believed he would sooner court the strictest inquiry than endeavor to escape from it. But to return to the instructions. What was the language which was deemed so exceptionable? In order to remove the impression that a feeling of hostility was in this country towards Great Britain, which the improvidence of the late administration in relation to the West India trade had produced, the late Secretary of State had alluded, in his instructions, to the change which the people of the United States had made, in those who administered our government, in the following language: "The opportunities which you have derived from a participation in our public councils, as well as other sources of information, will enable you to speak with confidence (*as far as you may deem it proper and useful so to do*) of the respective parts taken by those to whom the administration of this government is now committed; in relation to the course heretofore pursued upon the subject of the colonial trade. Their views upon that point have been submitted to the people of the United States, and the councils by which your conduct is now directed are the result of the judgment expressed by the only earthly tribunal to which the late administration was amenable for its acts." In making this suggestion, Mr. Van Buren had asserted what was most true. Public opinion had discarded the late administration from power; and the party to whom the people of the United States had committed the reins of government, had been, and were then, favorable to the proposed arrangement. He could, therefore, recognise in this no solid objection; but to his mind, it had more the appearance of the captiousness of verbal criticism than any thing else. If there was any thing in the language which he had noticed, of a submissive tone, as gentlemen had supposed, by proceeding a little further in the instructions they would have found language which would effectually have removed all their apprehensions; and shows if the late Secretary of State knew how to use the language of conciliation, he also knew how to speak in a tone of manly firmness, when urging the just claims of his country.

That part of the instructions to which he had reference was as follows. "If Gt. Britain deems it adverse to her interests to allow us to participate in the trade with her colonies, and finds nothing in the extension of it to others to induce her to apply the same rule to us, she will we hope be sensible of the propriety of placing her refusal on these grounds. To set up the acts of the late administration as the cause of forfeiture of privileges, which would otherwise be extended to the people of the United States, would, under existing circumstances, be *unjust in itself, and could not fail to excite their deepest sensibility.* The tone of feeling which a course so unwise and untenable is calculated to produce, would doubtless be greatly aggravated," &c. Here was language firm and spirited, and indicating any thing else but a disposition to yield or compromit the honor of the country, and he could but consider it as extremely unjust on the part of the opponents of the nomination, to single out detached parts of the instructions without adverting to their general tenor, and viewing them as a whole; the only fair rule to be resorted to, in the opposition of public documents.

But to come back to the charge of disgrace which had been so strongly urged and relied upon. How, Sir, has the Minister to England disgraced his country? Where was the evidence of the imputed disgrace to be found? Was it to be found in the fact, that an arrangement had been made between the United States and Gt. Britain, in relation to her colonial trade, substantially on the very same basis as that proposed under the administration of Mr. Adams, and were gentlemen who then approved that measure, now prepared to condemn the present administration for having succeeded in forming such an arrangement with the British government, as the late administration had proffered, and had failed to accomplish. Sir, said Mr. B., it appears to me that there lies the rub; the objection to Mr. Van Buren, he feared, with some gentlemen, was not that he had done too little, but that he had done too much. Under his auspices, as Secretary of State, a restoration of the West India trade had been effected, which the late administration had, by several successive missions, in vain endeavored to effect for several years.

He called on gentlemen who had spoken so pathetically of their country's disgrace, to adduce some proof in support of the charge. When had the American name stood more honored abroad? Under what administration, from the origin of the government to this time, had the national character held a more lofty elevation? There was no civilized country, but what American character, American institutions, were themes of the highest panegyric and in none more than in that country, with whom this dishonorable transaction is said to have taken place. The lively sensibility which the President had on all occasions shown to the honor of his country, forbade the supposition that he would ever have sanctioned instructions to a foreign minister, by which the character of his country was to be compromised. That he had authorized the language of conciliation to be used, in the instructions to the Minister of England, was most honorable to him. From what President could a spirit of conciliation and courtesy towards England, come with more propriety than from him, by whose valor, in the field, her pride had been humbled?

There is no mark more infalible, as regards the degree of wisdom with which a nation is governed, than the respectability of that nation in other countries. All history will testify to the truth of the remark, that an administration conducted feebly, is contemptible abroad, and that which is conducted with wisdom and vigor never fails to secure respect.

Mr. Brown said, he would not institute a comparison between the management of our diplomatic affairs, by the present administration, and that which had preceeded it and it would be from no apprehension that the result would not redound greatly to the credit of the existing administration.

Mr, Van Buren had, he believed, while acting as Secretary of State, accomplished more in less time than any of his predecessors. Comparatively inexperienced in the new station which he had been called to act, the ease with which he had adapted himself to it, the rapidity with which he had comprehended the arduous and difficult duties of Secretary of State, bore honorable testimony to his abilities as a statesmen.

It had been objected to the nominee, that he had introduced into the government of the United States, the party intrigues and discipline said to prevail in his own State. Without stooping to notice what he considered an unjust reflection, on the public character of a great and patriotic member of this confederacy, he called upon those who made the charge to support it by proof. It was honorable to the reputation of Mr. Van Buren, both public and private, that when his enemies were asked to furnish evidence in support of the charges urged against him, they were unable to fix upon him any one of them by the semblance of proof. Possessing talents of a high order, and rapidly growing in the esteem of his countrymen, it was not a matter of surprise that he had been marked out as the victim of unmerrited persecution.

Mr. B. could conceive of no adequate reason or motive for rejecting the nomination of the minister to England. He was peculiarly fitted for the station which the then filled. His thorough and intimate acquaintance with the commercial relations of the two countries pointed him out as a fit and proper representative of our interests at the court of Great Britain. The State of New York had repeatedly vouched for his character and standing, by bestowing on him the highest civil honors within her gift. Mr. B. said, he therefore considered it a duty which he owed to the country, and to the individual then representing us at the court of Great Britain, to vote for confirming his nomination.

THE INTRIGUE DEVELOPED.

We publish a letter to-day from James Watson Webb, one of the editors of the New York Courier and Enquirer, a paper deep in the confidence of the devoted partisans of Mr. Van Buren. It is curious, as giving a history of the present condition of the party in New York, of which the writer is an influential member; but is particularly interesting, as disclosing what we have long since believed and predicted, but which has been obstinately denied, that the real object is to smuggle Mr. Van Buren into the Presidency, through the Vice Presidency; to effect which, he, Mr. V. B., got up the Baltimore Convention, through the agency of Amos Kendall. We here extract that portion of the letter which refers to this subject. It was written to a gentleman at Harrisburgh, and is as follows:

"As to the VICE PRESIDENCY, Van Buren MUST be the man, unless solens. If not WE CAN NEVER MAKE HIM PRESIDENT, and the TRUE POLICY now is, to start a candidate in EVERY STATE. It is said that the Senate will reject his nomination to England. I HOPE SO; for then his election as V. P. and afterwards President, is rendered morally certain."

"We here have the whole machinery disclosed—candidates are to be started in every State. In conformity to this plan, they have been started in every direction; most of them the devoted partisans of Mr. Van Buren, who are to be ready to yield their own claims in his favor; and it is a remarkable feature in the history of this proceeding, that, whilst candidates are to be started in every other State, special care has been taken that no other candidate has been started in New York; thus leaving him unembarrassed, by a rival, in his own State. In the mean time, he is to pass the ordeal of the Senate, and this is to be sieved upon, let the event be what it will, to aid in smuggling him in.—Should he be rejected on account of his corruption and intrigues, his partisans will raise the cry of persecution, as is avowed in this letter. While on the other hand, should he pass, that will also be sieved upon as conclusive proof that he is innocent of the many acts of which he is known to have been guilty, and which have tended to divide, distract, and corrupt the country.

While these intrigues are going on secret orders are issued from the Regency established here, to fill the convention with his subservient tools, as preparatory to his nomination. Regencies have been appointed in the different States, through which the decrees of the Washington cabal, headed by Kendall and Lewis, are carried into effect: There are several of the States where the supporters of the present administration are in a small minority, they are organized with a view to the enjoyment of the patronage of the government. These States will be fully represented, and, dependant as they are upon the cabal, their delegates will consist of the most subservient tools of power.—These, added to the large and well-drilled phalanx from New-York. [and such of the delegates from the other States as will be subject to their dictation. will place the movements of the convention entirely under the control of Lewis, Kendall, & Co. Such is the machinery by which it is intended to smuggle the arch intriguer into the highest office in the gift of the people, for the real object is not to make a Vice-President, but a President. It is avowed in the letter that they "CAN NEVER MAKE HIM PRESIDENT" but by the first making him Vice President. We will explain this mysterious expression. As painful as it is, we feel it to be our duty. There never was a time when the people were so gulled; so betrayed; so deceived. They are made to believe that they are about to choose a President for the next four years, in the person of Andrew Jackson; when, in point of fact, every sensible man here, of every party, knows that, instead of choosing the next *President*, in Gen. Jackson, for *the next term*, as the people suppose, they will choose him in the person of the Vice-President, whoever he may be! So infirm is G. Jackson now; so little prospect is there of his living through the next term; that the profligate crew who are living upon his influence, and are controlling the movements in the election of the President and Vice-President, are trembling lest he should expire before the period of the election arrives.

We feel it our duty to speak boldly. Every one who visits him, is struck with the fact, that he is fast sinking; and that, if possible, his mental faculties are giving way faster than his physical strength. It has no parallel in this country, but in the gross imposition attempted in the case of Mr. Crawford; who was supported, and voted for, as President, when it was known that both body and mind were so paralized as utterly to unfit him for the office; and it is a striking and remarkable fact, that the same individuals who were prominent in that case—now acknowledged to have been so gross an imposition on the American people—are equally prominent in the present. It would be curious to look over a list of those who stuck by Mr. Crawford to the last, knowing that he was incompetent to perform the duties of the office, and see how many of the same are performing, now a similar part. We may ourselves, should we have leisure, present the list.

It is thus that Mr. Van Bnreu and his partisans, while they are nominally pressing upon the American people the re-election of General Jackson as President, are, in reality, conspiring to defraud them into the election of Mr. Van Buren as President, by presenting him, nominally, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

U. S. Telegraph.

We perceive that an effort is making to produce the belief that the President is indisposed. We assure the public, that the President, so far from being in ill health and secluded, as is represented, is quite well—receives from fifty to an hundred persons daily—is incessantly engaged in the despatch of the duties of his office during the business hours—and joins regularly at table his large dining parties of from 40 to 50 persons twice a week. Some weeks since the President was slightly indisposed with the prevailing influenza, and irritation of the wound in his arm.—But as we stated before, he was quickly relievd and there war scarcely ever an instance of more rapid convalescence. He was detained but a day or two from his regular employment, and this is what we believe, can scarcely be said of any other individual in the city, who has been subjected at all to the prevailing epidemic.

Washington Globe.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 30.

Mr. Wilkins presented some resolutions of the President and Directors of the Pittsburg bank, in favor of the renewal of the charter of the U. S. Bank. The bill for the relief of certain revolutionary officers and soldiers of the Virginia line was reported, without amendment.—The resolution respecting the Tariff submitted by Mr. Clay, was discussed by Mr. Smith of Md. and Mr. Holmes of Maine. Mr. Holmes had not concluded his remarks when the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 31.

Mr. Ewing's resolution respecting the power of removal and appointment was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Ewing, it was made the special order of the day for Monday next. Mr. Foot's resolution directing an enquiry into the expediency of discontinuing the offices of Second Comptroller and Second Auditor was agreed to. Mr. Clay's resolution was taken up, and Mr. Holmes resumed and concluded his remarks in reply to Mr. Hayne, speaking about three hours. Mr. Hill indicated an intention to follow him in the discussion, and on his motion, the Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 1.

Mr. Frelinghuysen submitted a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate on subject of certain Indian relations. The consideration of Mr. Clay's resolution was resumed, and Mr. Hill, of New Hampshire, spoke about three hours in opposition to it.

Thursday, Feb. 2.

Mr. Smith introduced a bill authorizing a subscription on the part of the United States to the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company. Mr. Clay's resolution was taken up; and, after some explanations from Mr. Hayne, Mr. Clay commenced a speech in support of the Resolution and in reply to those who had opposed it, and after speaking nearly three hours, he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

Friday, Feb. 3.

The consideration of Mr. Clay's Resolution, relative to a modification of the Tariff, was resumed. Mr. Clay resumed his argument in support of the principles of the Resolution, and in reply to the arguments urged against it, and, after speaking two hours and a half, he gave way to a motion to adjourn. The Senate adjourned to meet on Monday next, when Mr. Clay will resume, and probably, conclude his speech.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 30.

The Speaker presented a memorial from the Free Trade Convention, recently assembled in Philadelphia, on the subject of the Tariff. It was laid on the table, and 5000 copies, in addition to the usual number, directed to be printed. Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported, a bill to reduce the postage on periodicals and pamphlets. Mr. Wilde, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making an appropriation to carry into effect the 2d article of the treaty at Fort Wilkinson. Mr. W. B. Shephard, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to fix the salaries of the Governor, Secretary and Judges, of the Territory of Arkansas. The House resumed the consideration of the Apportionment Bill. Mr. Wickliffe's motion to re-commit the bill to a Select Committee, to consist of one member from each State, was lost—yeas 76, nays 115. Mr. Wicklifle then moved to strike from the bill 48,000 as the ratio but before the question was taken the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 31.

The resolution heretofore submitted by Mr. Jenifer, together with the amdments proposed by Messrs. Thompson of Ohio, and Archer, in relation to the removal and colonization of free people of color, was referred to the Select Committee raised on that subject. Some discussion took place on a resolution heretofore offered by Mr. E. Everett, calling on the President for a copy of a treaty with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, which was arrested by a call for the orders of the day. The Apportionment Bill was again taken up. After a debate of considerable length, Mr. Wickliffe's motion to strike 48000, from the bill as the ratio, was lost: Yeas 94, Nays 99. Mr. Hubbard then moved to strike out 48 and insert 44,000 as the ratio: but before the question was taken, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 1.

The resolution, heretofore proposed by Mr. E. Everet, calling on the President for a copy of part of a treaty with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, was further debated by messrs. Huntington and Polk. The debate was arrested by a call for the orders of the day. The apportionment bill was again taken up, and discussed at great length. The motion of Mr. Hubbard, to strike out 48,000 and insert 44,000, as the ratio, was finally agreed to, Yeas 98, Nays 96.

Thursday, Feb. 2.

The resolution proposed by Mr. E. Everett, in relation to the treaties with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, was further discussed by Mr. Clay of Alabama, until the expiration of the hour usually allotted to morning business. The Apportionment bill was then taken up. Mr. McKennon of Pennsylvania, who on yesterday, voted with the majority on the motion to strike out 48 and insert 44,000 as the ratio of representation, moved a reconsideration of that vote. The motion to reconsider was carried, yeas 100, nays 94. The question then recurred on the amendment proposed by Mr. Hubbard, to strike out 48, and insert 44,000 as the ratio. Allan of Kentucky, moved to recommit the bill to a Select Committee, with instructions to fix the ratio so as to reduce the number of members to 200: This motion was rejected, yeas 32, nays 161. The House then adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 3.

A joint resolution was adopted, appointing a joint Committee to make arrangements for the celebration of the centennial birth day of George Washington. Mr. Evans, of Maine, addressed the House at some length on the resolution offered by Mr. E. Everett, relative to the Chickasaw treaties.

The bed of Procrustes.—Mr. Clay, in his speech in favor of the silk Stocking System, says, in relation to the proposition "to reduce duties on all articles in in the same ratio, without regard to the principle of protection," that "it would establish a sort of bed Procrustes, by which the duties on all articles should be blindly measured, without respect to their nature or the extent of their consumption." For the benefit of the unlearned reader, we will mention, by the way, that Procrustes was a noted robber near the river Cephissus, in Atica, who measured his captives by his bed—and, if too long, cut them shorter but, if too short, stretched them longer.

The allusion is certainly classical, but it is not apposite, and for the very simple reason that the conduct of Procrustes was marked by outrage and injustice, whereas the equalization of duties would be founded upon opposite principles. We have no objections, however, to the figure; and, if to reduce a duty of 100 per cent. down to 15, be to cut off legs, we are clearly in favor of lopping. We think, however that we can give an illustration of the process we would pursue, without rendering our party liable to the charge of cruelty.—Suppose a parcel of monkeys were confined in a row of narrow cages, each one having before it a pan containing the tenant's food—and supposing that some of the monkeys had had longer arms than their neighbors, and instead of contenting themselves with their own messes, should reach their arms through the bars and rob their right or left hand neighbors—would it not be right in the short armed monkeys to petition their keeper to make the plunderers keep their paws to themselves—or, if they would not do that, to cut them off, so as to put them all upon an equality?

UNITED STATES CENSUS.

Population of Cities and Towns.

Under the new census, the cities and towns of the United States, which contain a population exceeding 5000, will rank in the following order:—

1.	New-York,	243,179
2.	Philadelphia,	171,412
3.	Baltimore,	80,519
4.	Boston and Charlestown,	70,133
5.	New-Orleans,	48,674
6.	Charleston, S. C.	30,280
7.	Cincinnati and suburbs,	30,513
8.	Albany,	25,516
9.	Washington City, D. C.	18,823
10.	Providence, R. I.	17,832
11.	Pittsburgh,	17,365
12.	Richmond, Va.	16,085
13.	Rochester, N. Y.	
14.	Salem, Mass.	13,826
15.	Portland, Me.	12,601
16.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	12,403
17.	Troy, N. Y.	11,405
18.	Newark, N. J.	10,663
19.	New-Haven,	10,600
20.	Louisville, Ky.	10,126
21.	Norfolk, Va.	9,800
22.	Hartford, Conn.	9,617
23.	Georgetown, D. C.	9,141
24.	Utica,	8,324
25.	Petersburg, Va.	8,300
26.	Alexandria, D. C.	8,221
27.	Lancaster, Pa.	7,584
28.	New-Bedford,	7,313
29.	Savannah,	7,516
30.	Middletown, Conn.	6,876
31.	Augusta, Geo.	6,600
32.	Wilmington, Del.	6,626
33.	Springfield, Mass.	6,496
34.	Lowell, Mass.	6,477
35.	Newburyport,	6,375
36.	Buffalo, N. Y.	6,353
37.	Lynn, Mass.	6,130
38.	Lexington, Ky.	6,078
39.	Cambridge, Mass.	6,071
40.	Newport, R. I.	6,010
41.	St. Louis,	5,852
42.	Taunton, Mass.	5,798
43.	Reading, Pa.	5,621
44.	Nashville, Tenn.	5,500
45.	Wheeling,	5,311
46.	York, Pa.	5,265
47.	Roxbury,	5,266
48.	Marblehead, Mass.	5,181

Nat. Gaz.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The following is the arrangement of the circuits for the year 1832.

	Spring.	Autumn.
Edenton	Judge Swain,	Judge Donnell,
Newbern	Martin,	Strange,
Raleigh	Daniel,	Norwood,
Hillsboro'.	Strange,	Martin,
Wilmington	Norwood,	Daniel,
Morganton	Donnell,	Swain.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

SALISBURY,

FEBRUARY 20, 1832.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JACKSON

OF TENNESSEE.

Election in 1832.

The last accounts from Washington bring us no news of any consequence. The Senate was still engaged in the consideration of Mr. Clay's resolutions for a modification of the Tariff. Mr. Mangum our Senator, has made a speech upon the subject of considerable length which is highly spoken of, by the Washington papers. Mr. Tyler of Virginia next had the floor. The House was still engaged in the consideration of the apportionment bill.

The Treaty of indemnity made with France has been confirmed by the Senate.

It must be a source of gratification to the friends of Free Trade to reflect, that where twelve months ago, their principles were only a subject of derision, that now they begin to be understood; and that those who twelve months ago looked upon *any* modification of the Tariff almost as treason, now think that justice as well as sound policy call aloud for considerable modifications; that while twelve months ago congress contemptuously threw under the table all our complaints and remonstrances, that now they are willing to give them a respectful hearing. This argues much for the stability of our institutions. It proves that public opinion has only to be properly enlightened for justice to be meeted out to every class of our citizens. But while we may thus exult in the successful promulgation of the doctrines of Free Trade, we should still remember that though we have gained much, we have not gained all that we want, and that we ought to make renewed exertions to prove the justice of our demands; for the people only have to be convinced that they are just in order to grant them. Let us not then grow luke warm, but let us bend every nerve to break down monopoly, and to bring back our government, in its administration, to its proper limits and we will succeed. All that we can do must be done by the force of argument—and indeed it is the only force that ought ever to be thought of by any party in this country. Whenever it becomes necessary to resort to any other, then indeed may we bid a long farewell to our free institutions,—then may we prepare our necks for the galling chains of slavery.

A correspondence has taken place between Gov. Branch and Mr. Forsyth respecting some allusions of Mr. Forsyth's in his speech on Mr. Van Buren's nomination. Mr. F. disavowed having had allusion to Gov. Branch, and the matter thus ended.

Foreign.—The last European papers contain the speech of the king of England at the meeting of Parliament. The reform bill had passed the House of Commons its second reading by a vote of 330 to 162. The cholera had approached to the gates of Edinburg. The king of Holland has refused to accede to the decision of the great powers, and defies all Europe!

The small-Pox has made its appearance in Vicsburg Mississippi. So says the Register published at that place.

A Mr Wilson, chaplain to the New-York legislature has been read out of the assembly, for publishing a pamphlet recommending a Union of Church & State.

The Yankees Outdone.—Pieces of Woolen wrapped with a strip of Tobacco have been sold in Louisiana, as the real, genuine Virginia weed.

It is reported that Mr. Rives our minister to France will be sent to England, that Mr. Livingston secretary of State will take his place and that Mr. Tazewell of Virginia will be secretary of State.

The Charleston Mercury says that Hugh S. Legare, Esq. of that city has been appointed *charges de affairs* to Belgium. Mr. Legare is one of the most finished scholars in this country. The President has done well in the appointment of such men as Mr. Legare and W. Irving to office.

The next session of the South Carolina Methodist Episcopal conference, will be held in Lincolnton in this State.

The following resolution was adopted by the Tammany meeting recently held in New-York. It looks a little *nullificatory*

"*Resolved*, That the State of New-York yielding to no state in the Union, in its attachment to the Union, *cannot, without being lost to its own consequence, tamely submit* to the studied indignity offered to one of its most talented and patriotic citizens (alluding to the rejection of Mr. Van Buren.")

Anti-Quackery shall have a place in our next.

Mr. McDuffie from the Committee of Ways and Means has made a report upon the Tariff accompanied with a bill for its modification. It is said to be an able production.

Mr. Gallatin has reported upon such parts of the Tariff as were assigned to him by the Free Trade convention.

It will be seen under our congressional head that the memorial of the Free Trade convention has been presented to Congress, and that 5,000 additional copies have been ordered to be printed. This will doubtless have a great tendency to enlighten public opinion upon the subject.

The last accounts of Genl. Lafayette say that he was confined to his bed by severe indisposition.

COMMUNICATIONS.

JACKSON MEETING, IN WILKESBOROUGH.

At a meeting of the citizens of Wilkes County, friendly to the re-election of GEN. JACKSON, held in Wilkesborough on the 6th inst. Maj. Litle Hickerson was called to the Chair and David E. Moore appointed Sec'ry.

On motion of Col. John Martin, it was

Resolved. That the Counties of Surry, Iredell and Ashe, be invited to send a committee of five persons, to meet a similar committee for this County, in Wilkesborough, on Tuesday of March Superior Court next, whose duty it shall be to nominate a suitable person to represent this district on the Jackson ticket at the ensuing Electoral election.

Resolved further. That William P. Waugh, Joel Vannoy, Richard Allen, Wm. C. Emmett and John Martin, compose the Committee on the part of this County.

On motion of Jas. H. Norwood, Esqr. it was then unanimously,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the Bank of the U. States should be rechartered, with such modifications, limitations and restrictions as experience and observation may have shewn to be necessary or expedient.

On motion of Gen S. F. Patterson,

Resolved further, That the Secretary forward a copy of these resolutions to the Representative in Congress from this district, and to our Senators.

Resolved further, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Western Carolinian

L. HICKERSON, Ch'n.

D. E. MOORE Sec'y.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

To the People of Western Carolina.

NO. V

On the Subject of Convention.

"That all political power is vested in, and derived from, the *people only.*

"That the *people* of this State ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof.

"That no man, or set of men, are entitled to *exclusive or separate emoluments and privileges* from the community, but in consideration of public services.

"That the people of this State ought not to be taxed, or made subject to the payment of any impost or duty, without the consent of *themselves*, or *their representatives* in general assembly freely given.

"That a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty."

Extracts from the declaration of Rights, appended to the constitution of North Carolina.

The science of government should keep pace with the march of intelligence and diffusion of virtue. The progress of all the other sciences has been *pari passu*, and why not so with the principles of civil and political liberty? The lustrum gone by will mark a memorable epoch in the history of the world Europe, which had sunk into profound repose after the convulsions produced by the warlike and despotic temper of Napoleon, suddenly regained her spirit and broke, in part, the chains of her enthralment. Revolutions in royal governments must necessarily be the effect of violent, sudden and energetic action. Their yokes, being rivetted so closely, require the most powerful efforts to unloose them. France acted her part well. Her enemies were not prepared for so vigorous an attack from the friends of freedom. Free government must now advance—it cannot retrograde. When we contemplate this glorious revolution so favorable to the liberty of the subject, and from the effect send back the current of thought to the cause we cannot but be guilty of the pagan sin of idolatry to the "LIBERTY OF THE PRESS" It was the Press which gave freedom to France. It is the Press which is carrying reform in England by the thunder of its eloquence. It is the Press which nourishes and sustains the Tree of Liberty in the bosom of America. The force of this wonderful engine in governments is unrivalled.

In Virginia, our Sister State, after many hard struggles public opinion forced the minority to consent to the remodelling of the constitution. The opponents of convention held out as long as they could with any color of excuse. They made many shifts to evade the call, but it was so closely pressed by the friends of convention in the West that the East could not resist it, and the Legislature authorized the meeting of a Convention. In Virginia the previous consent of the Legislature was necessary since that mode of alteration or amendment was provided for in the old constitution of the State. The assent of the Legislature of North Carolina is not necessary to authorize the call of convention. The constitution does not mention the manner of alteration or amendment, leaving it to the wisdom and discretion of the people. Why then do we hesitate to go into Convention? What power is there to restrain the Sovereign people? I apprehend there is but little doubt that the East would meet us upon honorable and equitable terms and we should have our political rights restored to us. Take the vote of the people, and if the friends of convention have a respectable majority which concurs with them in their views, let them issue a proclamation that at such time and place, as the people may select, their delegates will meet to amend the constitution of the State. The basis of representation in the convention should be white population.—The people alone have the right to make a government, and if they elect to do it by agents, who are responsible to them, *they alone* should select those agents. Every man is entitled to an *equal* voice in the election.

The rottenness and instability of our political system has carried its blighting influence into every department of domestic industry. The ponderous taxes with which the West is burthened for the support of the government in which she has so small and unequal interest operates as a great draw-back upon their public spirit, an active exertion of which would supply them with the means of transporting their produce to market at trifling cost when compared with the present rates. It is too well know to require corroboration here that the West bears, by far, the greater proportion of the charges of the government without an equal share in its administration. One object, and a highly desirable one too, will be attained by the call of a convention if a constitution can be made upon the principles of the West, and that is that the government may be diminished to a smaller scale, a great many excrescences lopped off and the charges for its administration reduced to one half its present sum. This will be a great relief to the people of the West who pay more of these expenses than the East. The West has finer lands and more of them, and taxes on lands are paid in proportion to their value. The capitation tax is considerably greater because the population is far more numerous in the West than the East. Such is the unequal condition of the people of North Carolina who profess to live under a Representative Republican government.

I come now to say something of the most wholesome clause in the bill of Rights of North Carolina, "that a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty." Have we taken counsel of this salutary principle in Republics? It is necessary that the impurities, which time and misrule must have amalgamated with the virtues of free government, should be swept away by this self pervading besom. It is necessary in order to preserve the blessings of liberty, that we should frequently recur to the principles upon which that liberty rests. How is this to be done but in convention? Let us go into convention, take the original principles of liberty upon which our constitution was built examine whether that constitution squares with them at this time. If so, then the Western people have complained without cause. If not, then is a recurrence to fundamental principles absolutely necessary. If the West has not good cause to complain why is the East so averse, so perversely determined not to allow them an opportunity of pointing out their grievances and portraying them in their true colors? This obstinate spirit will but increase the clamor against them. The East would seem to have but little reverence for the bill of rights when it refuses to listen to one of its most salutary admonitions. There is nothing so likely to ensure the continuance of free government as a recurrence to fundamental principles. Now is the accepted hour to perform this work. We have no State House, and before we construct another let us reform a government which has departed from the pure and equal principles of republicanism. Let us save to the State the expense of erection of two sets of public buildings, by possibility, and expend the money in the improvement of the State. These subjects, if they should be well considered, will exhibit the urgent necessity of a convention at this time, in the strongest possible light.

A freeman of '32.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN:

"Ye wise, instruct me to indure
An evil which admits no cure
Or how this evil can be borne
Which breeds, at once both hate & scorn."

MR. EDITOR,

The above has struck me to drop, through the medium of your paper, a word to those who are prejudiced against the *New System* of practice, better known by the complimentary title of "*Steam Doctors.*"—Against this class of citizens, it is not uncommon to hear words uttered pregnant with all that envy and prejudice can collect from the womb of their concentrated aversionship, decrying, abusing, foaming at the mouth and champing the bit and all this, on account of the loss of a patient, when a neighbor or a friend has applied to a follower of the self taught Thompson, and has been relieved. Yet, if a man professes to believe this system is true, he is as blind as an ass, or more daring than a Turk.

Prejudice has, at all times, been opposed to improvement. Religion and science, as well as every branch of mechanics has been retarded by its operations. It frequently chases, for its fellow, calumny, a bickering crabed old jade that is always squinting at her neighbors good name.

"Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow thou shalt not escape calumny."

"The most effectual way to balk their malice is...to let them talk."

O! prejudice, prejudice when will the blind sides of thy dark-eyed folly cease its existence! When will thy rusty grapple be loosed from the minds of thy devoted proselytes! Wilt the horny structure of thy existence always hold out against wisdom, and say unto her: "Hitherto shalt thou come, but no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be stopped."

"Whats a' your jargon o' your schools
Your Latin names for horns and stools?
If higheit nature made you fools
What sairs your grammers?
Ye'd had better ta'en up spades and shools
Or, knappen hammers."

"A set o' dull, conceited pashes
Confuse their brains, in college classes
They gang in stirks and come out asses
Plain truth to speak;
An syne they think to climb Parnassus
By dint o' Greek."

Steam Doctor.

Our Legislature adjourned on the 21st ult. after an interesting session of about two months. In the early part of which, however, attempts were made, by one of those extraordinary political fatalities so incident to the possession of power, to introduce the exploded doctrines of the Federal party of '98. The attempt, as might have been anticipated, was but futile and short-lived, betraying a knowledge, neither perfect nor patriotic, of the rights and interests of our rising State, by inviting us to a participation in those principles which have justly been regarded as a perishing tomb for the remains of our country's liberty. But those sentiments have happily been encountered at the threshold & consigned to the "rebuking force of public opinion" where they will be derided as the past monuments of executive presumption.

Selma [Ala.] Argus.

Judicial Wit.—AUGUSTA, Jan. 28.—A case was called in our Superior Court, on Monday last, when, one of the counsel being absent [gone, as was supposed, to offer his devotions at the shrine of Hymen,] another of the counsel mentioned his absence, and suggested that the case should therefore be laid over. The Judge [who understood it to have been said, that the absence was caused by indisposition,] replied, that inasmuch as Col. —— was indisposed, the case might be passed; when counsellor —— observed, that he could not say that Col. —— was absent from indisposition, unless a tendency to *matrimony* might be considered as a disease. "Oh certainly not [said the Judge, very promptly,] and one might rather expect, that such a tendency would *incline him to Court*".

Chronicle.

Industry.—There lives a man in England who daily labors last for 20 hours out of the 24, who presides in the House of Lords and in a Court of Justice, who gives audience each day to Barristers belonging to both kingdoms, and who still finds time to write articles in the Edinburgh Review, besides elementary works, which are distributed gratis throughout the kingdom, and who is Director of at least ten associations for the diffusion of knowledge amongst the Working classes.

We need hardly add that the person here alluded to is no other than Lord BROUGHAM *N. Y. Mirror*

[COMMUNICATION.]

Mr Editor:—Obituary notices, or a register of the dead, can be of no essential service to those who are removed, whether from the frowns or favors of the present world; but when an amiable and useful character can be exhibited, as a "pattern of good works" to "all that live, and all that shall succeed," it is an act of gratitude, due to the sovereign Giver, and a tribute of respect we owe the memory of the deceased, to make it known.

John Davidson, of the county of Mecklenburg, on the 10 instant, in the 97th year of his age, departed this life.

Untill the period of his dissolution arrived, he was a remarkable instance of a sound mind in a sound body, enjoying, to the great satisfaction of his friends, the comforts of his existence and the pleasures of society. Even the sixteen years that were added, beyond David's limit of the life of man, were generally exempted "from sorrow, toil, and pain," the usual companions of old age.

He was blessed with the natural indulgence of a numerous family and descendants. '*He* never cost them a blush; *they* seldom cost him a tear."

Though he moved in the walks of private life, he did not live altogether for himself. He was ever concerned for the welfare of the Church and State, and felt a deep interest in their prosperity. Many characters have been more conspicuous and splendid; none more perfect; none more unimpeachable; none further from wrong; few nearer to right.

He was unassuming, friendly and courteous; rejoicing in the progress of general happiness; sharing with those that were in prosperity, and sympathizing with those in adversity.

"*He was not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ.*" A firm and unshaken adherent to the doctrines of our holy religion—proving throughout the course of long life, the sincerity of his faith by the goodness of his works. All who read, however diversified their stations and occupations in life may be, are invited to profit by this example. Though dead, he lives in his posterity; to whom he had bequeathed a richer legacy than this world can bestow.

May we not humbly hope; may we not comfortably believe, that while the earthly house of this tabernacle, which is now dissolved, rests in the lonely grave, the living principle, having made its escape from the cold tenement of clay, now "walks with God, high in salvation and the climes of bliss."

"O death, thou canker worm of human joy;
Thou cruel foe to sweet domestic peace;
He soon shall come, who shall thy shafts destroy
And cause thy dreadful ravages to cease.
Yes, the Redeemer comes, to wipe the tears,
The briny tears from every weeping eye;
And sin, and death, and doubts, & gloomy fears
Shall all be lost in endless victory."

January, 23, 1832.

Hymeneal.

MARRIED, in Lincolnton on the 9th inst. by the Revr. Hartwell Spain *David Hoke* to Miss Nancy daughter of Dr Jos Bivings.

On Sunday the 29th of Jan'y. at Mount Pleasant, near Morganton, by the Rev. Robert J. Spiller, Doc. *John Cobb* of Augusta, Georgia, to Miss *Ellena M Boucheil*, daughter of Doct. Thomas Boucheil.

MARKETS.

SALISBURY Feb. 16, 1832.

Cotton in seed	1. 62 to 1. 175
Clean do.	7 to 7½
Corn	25
Oats	20
Sugar	9 to 11
Coffee	18 to 20
Salt	$1. 25
Iron	5
Molasses	30
Beeswax	18
Tallow	8
Flour	$6. 25

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 1.

Brandy, Appel per gal.	45 to 50
Do Peach,	55 to 60
Bacon	7 a 8
Corn	45 to 50
Cotton	6½ to 7
Flour	$4 to 4½
Salt	75 to 00
Iron	4 to 4½
Sugar, brown	7 to 9
Coffee	14 to 16
Molasses	33 to 37
Flaxseed	$1 60 to 1 70
Wheat	85 to 00
Whiskey	26 to 00

CHERAW Feb. 11. 1832.

Brandy, Peach	gal.		80
Apple		35	40
Bagging	yd.	16	20
Bacon	lb.	9	0
Cotton		7	8½
Corn	bush.	50	55
Coffee	lb.	14	16
Flour (from Wag.)	bbl.	$4	$4 1-2
Molasses	gal.	37	1-2 45
Salt (in bulk)	bush.		75
Sugar		8	10
Whiskey	gal.	35	40
Wheat	bush.		75

SALISBURY Female Seminary.

THE second Session will commence on Thursday the 1st day of March. Board can be obtained in the best families, at $35 per session.—The price of Tuition per Session is $10,50, Drawing & Painting $10, Music $20, payable in advance.

B. COTTRELL, *Principal.*

N. B. Eight young Ladies can be boarded in the Seminary.

8t12

A Good Tinplate JOURNEYMAN WORKMAN. WANTED.

AND to whom good wages, and constant Employment, will be given.—Also for further particulars, application must be made to the Subscriber, at Morgan's Store Montgomery County North Carolina. 3t13

February. 11th, 1832

MARDY MORGAN P. M.

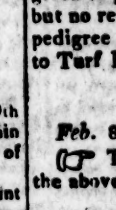
NEW FASHIONS! Benjamin Fraley,

HAVING just received the latest New-York and Philadelphia fashions, together with Minister's fashions of London, and having made arrangements to receive them regularly, as they change, and having five or six first rate workmen in his employment, will be enabled to execute all work in his line on short notice, cheap, and in a superior style of workmanship.

Any person wishing to learn the New-York and Philadelphia Patent Right mode of cutting garments can be taught by the subscriber, in Salisbury. All Tailors would do well to supply themselves with Rights, as almost all the principal Tailors in the United States use one or the other, or both of them.

61tf BENJAMIN FRALEY.

A BARGAIN! LAND for SALE!



THE subscriber has three hundred acres of land, lying in a fertile section of the Forks of the Yadkin, adjoining the lands of Nathan Chaffin and others, which he will sell, on accommodating terms. The land is well situated, in a good neighborhood and convenient to a good mill. Any information respecting the land can be obtained by application to Nathan Chaffin, Esq. or to myself in Charlotte. 6t16

JOHN G. HOSKINS.

Charlotte, N C. Feb. 20. 1832.

MARION.

A FAVORITE Son of Sir Archie will stand the next season at D. James Sneed's stable, in Halifax County, Virginia, and will render service at thirty-five dollars the Season, payable at its expiration, which may be discharged by thirty dollars cash. Fifty dollars to insure payable when the foal is ascertained or the property changed. One dollar to the Groom in every instance. The season to commence on the 15th February, and end on the 10th July. Good pastorage gratis, and Maren grain-fed at twenty-five cents per day when requested. Every attention shall be given to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility for either. For pedigree and performance refer you to Turf Register and Handbills.

JAMES SNEED.
P. CARRINGTON.

Feb. 8th 1832. 5t15

☞ THE Raleigh Star, will give the above five insertions, J. S. P. C.

NOTICE.

TO all those wishing to raise Horses from a good stock.

I shall stand my Horse Jerry full Sixteen hands high a beautiful dapple gray sired by that unequaled Horse, old Peckolet and out of a fine Oscar mare at my Stable in Lexington the next Season Particulars made known in due time.

611tf J. P. MABRY.

January, 14th 1832.

THOMPSONIAN.

HAVING devoted considerable time and attention to the study and practice of medicine on and in the *new System*, and having undergone an examination and briefly approved and admitted to practice. I take this method of tendering my professional services to my friends and the public and from the general success of the *System* in relieving the afflicted, I trust that I shall be liberally patronised.

F. A. MOORE,
Botanical Physician.

Morganton N. C.

$10 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 28th day of December last, my man Charles about twenty years of age height not known, rather slender made, has large full eyes, stutters considerably. I expect he is lurking in the neighborhood of Pearson's plantation, or Kriders store. Any person taking up said fellow and delivering him to me, eight miles West of Salisbury, shall receive the above reward. 3t12

WILLIAM GAY.

February the 8th. 1832.

WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April, 1st 1829*

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

WESTERN CAROLINIAN,

EDITED BY

BURTON CRAIGE,

IN SALISBURY N. CAROLINA.

THE Western Carolinian is devoted to *General Politics, Political Economy, State Papers, Literature, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Mechanics, &c.*

In politics the Editor is a thorough-paced democratic Republican. He advocates the doctrines of Free Trade and State Rights—is opposed to the exercise of constructive powers and incidental rights. He is opposed to the Tariff and its offspring, Internal Improvements, by the General Government. He is in favor of Internal Improvements by the State Governments. Believing the re-election of ANDREW JACKSON, will be the surest means of perpetuating those liberties in defence of which he has contributed so much, the Editor will advocate his re-election with unflinching zeal and manly firmness.

TERMS.—The Carolinian is Printed once a week on a large imperial sheet of good quality, with new type; and will be sent to subscribers at $2 *per annum, if paid within three months, or $2,50 after that time.*

Advertising at the usual rates. As the Carolinian has the widest circulation of any paper in the Western part of the State, advertisers would find it much to their advantage to advertise in its columns.

Any one procuring six solvent subscribers to the Carolinian, shall have a seventh paper gratis.

☞ *POSTAGE* must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor.

☞ Editors with whom we exchange will confer a favor upon us, which will be cheerfully reciprocated, by giving the above a few insertions.

New Firm

IN LEXINGTON.

Davidson County N. C.

THE subscribers have entered into Copartnership, under the Firm of Henry & Hunt, in the Town of Lexington, Davidson County, N. C. and have bought that elegant brick house, North West of the Court-House of Mr. Henry Humphrey's, also that splendid assortment of

GOODS

of Henry Humphrey's & Co. consisting of almost every article kept in a retail Store, which they will sell very low for Cash. Persons wishing to purchase

CHEAP GOODS

will please to give us a call as no pains will be spared on our part to give general satisfaction.

P. S. All kind of country produce will be taken in exchange for goods.

2tf JOHN H. HENRY,
Dec. 17, 1831. ANDREW HUNT.

New Goods!

DANIEL E. CRIGE is just receiving his fall and winter supply of Goods, which with his former stock, comprises every article usually kept in a Country retail store, which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers. The public are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves.

He also continues the manufacture of STILLS and TIN WARE, warranted to be made of the best materials, and in a superior style of workmanship. Having a very large stock of Tin ware on hand and being determined to sell it at reduced prices merchants would do well to call on him and get their supply.

☞ Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers, Tallow, Beeswax, and Wool, taken in exchange.

600

LAW NOTICE.

BURTON CRAIGE will practice law in the county courts of Rowan. He may, at all times, be found, at the office of the Carolinian. 600

W. J. JONES ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practise in the Courts of this County, Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus. His office is a few doors below the Court-House. October 8th, 1831 99tf

The Tennessee Spinster.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for cash or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of COTTON GINS, and will also repair the same to order.

72tf E. P. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, May 21st.

Lost or Mislaid

THE first volume of Ascough's Shakespeare. The volume is well bound and has green edges: No name is recollected to have been written in it. Any person having such a book would confer a favor on the owner by returning it to this office. 3t

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY WHEN & HOW? Journeymen Tailors of study & ability to whom constant employment and good wages will be given.

THOMAS DICKSON.

Salisbury, Jan. 9th 1832 3tf

Notice.

A few Reams of writing paper for sale at this office, at $2 50 per ream, a few reams at $3, and a few reams of wrapping at $2 per ream.

from giving utterance to the mingled sentiments of indignation and regret at the course which the debate had taken—a course which struck him as at *least* extraordinary, and extremely unjust towards the nominee.

The acrimony with which Mr. Van Buren had been assailed; the epithets which had been so liberally bestowed on him, required some vindication at the hands of those who were favorable to confirming his nomination, against the injurious and, as he believed, unwarrantable charges which had been preferred against him. He would here take leave to remind gentlemen that reproachful epithets afforded but a poor substitute for argument, and more especially when addressed to a body whose deliberations should be governed by calm and dispassionate consideration.

The Senate had been told by the honorable gentleman (*Mr. Clay*) who had preceded him in this debate, that Mr. Van Buren, when acting as Secretary of State, had disgraced his country, by certain expressions contained in his instructions given to Mr. McLane, late Minister to England, in relation to the negociation between the United States and Great Britain on the subject of the West India trade.—Waiving all discussion as to whom the responsibility should attach, for instructions given to our foreign ministers, whether to the President of the United States, or to his Secretary of State, he would concede to those opposed to the nomination the principle contended for by them, that the Secretary of State was responsible for his official conduct, to the fullest extent. He knew Mr. Van Buren too well to believe, for a moment, that he would desire that any shield should be interposed to screen him from a proper responsibility; he believed he would sooner court the strictest inquiry than endeavor to escape from it. But to return to the instructions. What was the language which was deemed so exceptionable? In order to remove the impression that a feeling of hostility was in this country towards Great Britain, which the improvidence of the late administration in relation to the West India trade had produced, the late Secretary of State had alluded, in his instructions, to the change which the people of the United States had made, in those who administered our government, in the following language: "The opportunities which you have derived from a participation in our public councils, as well as other sources of information, will enable you to speak with confidence (*as far as you may deem it proper and useful so to do*) of the respective parts taken by those to whom the administration of this government is now committed; in relation to the course heretofore pursued upon the subject of the colonial trade. Their views upon that point have been submitted to the people of the United States, and the councils by which your conduct is now directed are the result of the judgment expressed by the only earthly tribunal to which the late administration was amenable for its acts." In making this suggestion, Mr. Van Buren had asserted what was most true. Public opinion had discarded the late administration from power; and the party to whom the people of the United States had committed the reins of government, *had been*, and were then, favorable to the proposed arrangement. He could, therefore, recognize in this no solid objection; but to his mind, it had more the appearance of the captiousness of verbal criticism than any thing else. If there was any thing in the language which he had noticed, of a submissive tone, as gentlemen had supposed, by proceeding a little further in the instructions they would have found language which would effectually have removed all their apprehensions; and shows if the late Secretary of State knew how to use the language of conciliation, he also knew how to speak in a tone of manly firmness, when urging the just claims of his country.

That part of the instructions to which he had reference was as follows. "If Gt. Britain deems it adverse to her interests to allow us to participate in the trade with her colonies, and finds nothing in the extension of it to others to induce her to apply the same rule to us, she will we hope be sensible of the propriety of placing her refusal on these grounds. To set up the acts of the late administration as the cause of forfeiture of privileges, which would otherwise be extended to the people of the United States, would, under existing circumstances, *be unjust in itself, and could not fail to excite their deepest sensibility.* The tone of feeling which a course so unwise and untenable is calculated to produce, would doubtless be greatly aggravated," &c. Here was language firm and spirited, and indicating any thing else but a disposition to yield or compromit the honor of the country, and he could but consider it as extremely unjust on the part of the opponents of the nomination, to single out detached parts of the instructions without adverting to their general tenor, and viewing them as a whole; the only fair rule to be resorted to, in the opposition of public documents.

But to come back to the charge of disgrace which had been so strongly urged and relied upon. Why, Sir, has the Minister to England disgraced his country? Where was the evidence of the imputed disgrace to be found? Was it to be found in the fact, that an arrangement had been made between the United States and Gt. Britain, in relation to her colonial trade, substantially on the very same basis as that proposed under the administration of Mr. Adams, and were gentlemen who then approved that measure, now prepared to condemn the present administration for having succeeded in forming such an arrangement with the British government, as the late administration had proffered, and had failed to accomplish. Sir, said Mr. B., it appears to me that there lies the rub; the objection to Mr. Van Buren, he feared, with some gentlemen, was not that he had done too little, but that he had done too much. Under his auspices, as Secretary of State, a restoration of the West India trade had been effected, which the late administration had, by several successive missions, in vain endeavored to effect for several years.

He called on gentlemen who had spoken so pathetically of their country's disgrace, to adduce some proof in support of the charge. When had the American name stood more honored abroad? Under what administration, from the origin of the government to this time, had the national character held a more lofty elevation? There was no civilized country, but what American character, American institutions, were themes of the highest panegyric and in none more than in that country, with whom this dishonorable transaction is said to have taken place. The lively sensibility which the President had on all occasions shown to the honor of his country, forbade the supposition that he would ever have sanctioned instructions to a foreign minister, by which the character of his country was to be compromised. That he had authorized the language of conciliation to be used, in the instructions to the Minister of England, was most honorable to him. From what President could a spirit of conciliation and courtesy towards England, come with more propriety than from him, by whose valor, in the field, her pride had been humbled?

There is no mark more infallible, as regards the degree of wisdom with which a nation is governed, than the respectability of that nation in other countries. All history will testify to the truth of the remark, that an administration conducted feebly, is contemptible abroad, and that which is conducted with wisdom and vigor never fails to secure respect.

Mr. Brown said, he would not institute a comparison between the management of our diplomatic affairs, by the present administration, and that which had preceeded it and it would be from no apprehension that the result would not redound greatly to the credit of the existing administration.

Mr, Van Buren had, he believed, while acting as Secretary of State, accomplished more in less time than any of his predecessors. Comparatively inexperienced in the new station which he had been called to act, the ease with which he had adapted himself to it, the rapidity with which he had comprehended the arduous and difficult duties of Secretary of State, bore honorable testimony to his abilities as a statesmen.

It had been objected to the nominee, that he had introduced into the government of the United States, the party intrigues and discipline said to prevail in his own State. Without stooping to notice what he considered an unjust reflection, on the public character of a great and patriotic member of this confederacy, he called upon those who made the charge to support it by proof. It was honorable to the reputation of Mr. Van Buren, both public and private, that when his enemies were asked to furnish evidence in support of the charges urged against him, they were unable to fix upon him any one of them by the semblance of proof. Possessing talents of a high order, and rapidly growing in the esteem of his countrymen, it was not a matter of surprise that he had been marked out as the victim of unmerrited persecution.

Mr. B. could conceive of no adequate reason or motive for rejecting the nomination of the minister to England. He was peculiarly fitted for the station which he then filled. His thorough and intimate acquaintance with the commercial relations of the two countries pointed him out as a fit and proper representative of our interests at the court of Great Britain. The State of New York had repeatedly vouched for his character and standing, by bestowing on him the highest civil honors within her gift. Mr. B. said, he therefore considered it a duty which he owed to the country, and to the individual then representing us at the court of Great Brit. win, to vote for confirming his nomination.

THE INTRIGUE DEVELOPED.

We publish a letter to-day from James Watson Webb, one of the editors of the New York Courier and Enquirer, a paper deep in the confidence of the devoted partisans of Mr. Van Buren. It is curious, as giving a history of the present condition of the party in New York, of which the writer is an influential member; but is particularly interesting, as disclosing what we have long since believed and predicted, but which has been obstinately denied, that the real object is to smuggle Mr. Van Buren into the Presidency, through the Vice Presidency; to effect which, he, Mr. V. B., got up the Baltimore Convention, through the agency of Amos Kendall. We here extract that portion of the letter which refers to this subject. It was written to a gentleman at Harrisburgh, and is as follows:

"As to the VICE PRESIDENCY, Van Buren MUST be the man, unless solemn. If not WE CAN NEVER MAKE HIM PRESIDENT, and the TRUE POLICY now is, to start a candidate in EVERY STATE. It is said that the Senate will reject his nomination to England. I HOPE SO; for then his election as V. P. and afterwards President, is rendered morally certain."

We here have the whole machinery disclosed—candidates are to be started in every State. In conformity to this plan, they have been started in every direction; most of them the devoted partisans of Mr. Van Buren, who are to be ready to yield their own claims in his favor; and it is a remarkable feature in the history of this proceeding, that, whilst candidates are to be started in every other State, special care has been taken that no other candidate has been started in New York; thus leaving him unembarressed, by a rival, in his own State. In the mean time, he is to pass the ordeal of the Senate, and this is to be seized upon, let the event be what it will, to aid in smuggling him in.—Should he be rejected on account of his corruption and intrigues, his partisans will raise the cry of persecution, as is avowed in this letter. While on the other hand, should he pass, that will also be seized upon as conclusive proof that he is innocent of the many acts of which he is known to have been guilty, and which have tended to divide, distract, and corrupt the country.

While these intrigues are going on secret orders are issued from the Regency established here, to fill the convention with his subservient tools, as preparatory to his nomination. Regencies have been appointed in the different States, through which the decrees of the Washington cabal, headed by Kendall and Lewis, are carried into effect: There are several of the States where the supporters of the present administration are in a small minority, they are organized with a view to the enjoyment of the patronage of the government. These States will be fully represented, and, dependant as they are upon the cabal, their delegates will consist of the most subservient tools of power.—These, added to the large and well-drilled phalanx from New-York. [and such of the delegates from the other States as will be subject to their dictation. will place the movements of the convention entirely under the control of Lewis, Kendall, & Co. Such is the machinery by which it is intended to smuggle the arch intriguer into the highest office in the gift of the people, for the real object is not to make a Vice-President, but a President. It is avowed in the letter that they "CAN NEVER MAKE HIM PRESIDENT" but by the first making him Vice President. We will explain this mysterious expression. As painful as it is, we feel it to be our duty. There never was a time when the people were so gulled; so betrayed; so deceived. They are made to believe that they are about to choose a President for the next four years, in the person of Andrew Jackson; when, in point of fact, every sensible man here, of every party, knows that, instead of choosing the next *President*, in Gen. Jackson, for *the next term*, as the people suppose, they will choose him in the person of the Vice-President, whoever he may be! So infirm is G. Jackson now; so little prospect is there of his living through the next term; that the profligate crew who are living upon his influence, and are controlling the movements in the election of the President and Vice-President, are trembling lest he should expire before the period of the election arrives.

We feel it our duty to speak boldly. Every one who visits him, is struck with the fact, that he is fast sinking; and that, if possible, his mental faculties are giving way faster than his physical strength. It has no parallel in this country, but in the gross imposition attempted in the case of Mr. Crawford; who was supported, and voted for, as President, when it was known that both body and mind were so paralized as utterly to unfit him for the office; and it is a striking and remarkable fact, that the same individuals who were prominent in that case—now acknowledged to have been so gross an imposition on the American people—are equally prominent in the present. It would be curious to look over a list of those who stuck by Mr. Crawford to the last, knowing that he was incompetent to perform the duties of the office, and see how many of the same are performing, now a similar part. We may ourselves, should we have leisure, present the list.

It is thus that Mr. Van Buren and his partisans, while they are nominally pressing upon the American people the re-election of General Jackson as President, are, in reality, conspiring to defraud them into the election of Mr. Van Buren as President, by presenting him, nominally, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

U. S. Telegraph.

We perceive that an effort is making to produce the belief that the President is indisposed. We assure the public, that the President, so far from being in ill health and secluded, as is represented, is quite well—receives from fifty to an hundred persons daily—is incessantly engaged in the despatch of the duties of his office during the business hours—and joins regularly at table his large dining parties of from 40 to 50 persons twice a week. Some weeks since the President was slightly indisposed with the prevailing influenza, and irritation of the wound in his arm.—But as we stated before, he was quickly relievd and there was scarcely ever an instance of more rapid convalescence. He was detained but a day or two from his regular employment, and this is what we believe, can scarcely be said of any other individual in the city, who has been subjected at all to the prevailing epidemic.

Washington Globe.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 30.

Mr. Wilkins presented some resolutions of the President and Directors of the Pittsburg bank, in favor of the renewal of the charter of the U. S. Bank. The bill for the relief of certain revolutionary officers and soldiers of the Virginia line was reported, without amendment.—The resolution respecting the Tariff submitted by Mr. Clay, was discussed by Mr. Smith of Md. and Mr. Holmes of Maine. Mr. Holmes had not concluded his remarks when the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 31.

Mr. Ewing's resolution respecting the power of removal and appointment was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Ewing, it was made the special order of the day for Monday next. Mr. Foot's resolution directing an enquiry into the expediency of discontinuing the offices of Second Comptroller and Second Auditor was agreed to. Mr. Clay's resolution was taken up, and Mr. Holmes resumed and concluded his remarks in reply to Mr. Hayne, speaking about three hours. Mr. Hill indicated an intention to follow him in the discussion, and on his motion, the Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 1.

Mr. Frelinghuysen submitted a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate on subject of certain Indian relations. The consideration of Mr. Clay's resolution was resumed, and Mr. Hill, of New Hampshire, spoke about three hours in opposition to it.

Thursday, Feb. 2.

Mr. Smith introduced a bill authorizing a subscription on the part of the United States to the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company. Mr. Clay's resolution was taken up; and, after some explanations from Mr. Hayne, Mr. Clay commenced a speech in support of the Resolution and in reply to those who had opposed it, and after speaking nearly three hours, he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

Friday, Feb. 3.

The consideration of Mr. Clay's Resolution, relative to a modification of the Tariff, was resumed. Mr. Clay resumed his argument in support of the principles of the Resolution, and in reply to the arguments urged against it, and, after speaking two hours and a half, he gave way to a motion to adjourn. The Senate adjourned to meet on Monday next, when Mr. Clay will resume, and probably, conclude his speech.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 30.

The Speaker presented a memorial from the Free Trade Convention, recently assembled in Philadelphia, on the subject of the Tariff. It was laid on the table, and 5000 copies, in addition to the usual number, directed to be printed. Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported, a bill to reduce the postage on periodicals and pamphlets. Mr. Wilde, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making an appropriation to carry into effect the 2d article of the treaty at Fort Wilkinson. Mr. W. B. Shephard, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to fix the salaries of the Governor, Secretary and Judges, of the Territory of Arkansas. The House resumed the consideration of the Apportionment Bill. Mr. Wickliffe's motion to re-commit the bill to a Select Committee, to consist of one member from each State, was lost—yeas 76, nays 115. Mr. Wickliffe then moved to strike from the bill 48,000 as the ratio but before the question was taken the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 31.

The resolution heretofore submitted by Mr. Jenifer, together with the amdments proposed by Messrs. Thompson of Ohio, and Archer, in relation to the removal and colonization of free people of color, was referred to the Select Committee raised on that subject. Some discussion took place on a resolution heretofore offered by Mr. E. Everett, calling on the President for a copy of a treaty with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, which was arrested by a call for the orders of the day. The Apportionment Bill was again taken up. After a debate of considerable length, Mr. Wickliffe's motion to strike 48000, from the bill as the ratio, was lost: Yeas 94, Nays 99. Mr. Hubbard then moved to strike out 48 and insert 44,000 as the ratio: but before the question was taken, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 1.

The resolution, heretofore proposed by Mr. E. Everet, calling on the President for a copy of part of a treaty with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, was further debated by messrs. Huntington and Polk. The debate was arrested by a call for the orders of the day. The apportionment bill was again taken up, and discussed at great length. The motion of Mr. Hubbard, to strike out 48,000 and insert 44,000, as the ratio, was finally agreed to, Yeas 98, Nays 96.

Thursday, Feb. 2.

The resolution proposed by Mr. E. Everett, in relation to the treaties with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, was further discussed by Mr. Clay of Alabama, until the expiration of the hour usually allotted to morning business. The Apportionment bill was then taken up. Mr. McKennon of Pennsylvania, who on yesterday, voted with the majority on the motion to strike out 48 and insert 44,000 as the ratio of representation, moved a reconsideration of that vote. The motion to reconsider was carried, yeas 100, nays 94. The question then recurred on the amendment proposed by Mr. Hubbard, to strike out 48, and insert 44,000 as the ratio. Allan of Kentucky, moved to recommit the bill to a Select Committee, with instructions to fix the ratio so as to reduce the number of members to 200: This motion was rejected, yeas 32, nays 161. The House then adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 3.

A joint resolution was adopted, appointing a joint Committee to make arrangements for the celebration of the centennial birth day of George Washington. Mr. Evans, of Maine, addressed the House at some length on the resolution offered by Mr. E. Everett, relative to the Chickasaw treaties.

The bed of Procrustes.—Mr. Clay, in his speech in favor of the silk Stocking System, says, in relation to the proposition "to reduce duties on all articles in the same ratio, without regard to the principle of protection," that "it would establish a sort of bed Procrustes, by which the duties on all articles should be blindly measured, without respect to their nature or the extent of their consumption." For the benefit of the unlearned reader, we will mention, by the way, that Procrustes was a noted robber near the river Cephissus, in Atica, who measured his captives by his bed—and, if too long, cut them shorter but, if too short, stretched them longer,

The allusion is certainly classical, but it is not apposite, and for the very simple reason that the conduct of Procrustes was marked by outrage and injustice, whereas the equalization of duties would be founded upon opposite principles. We have no objections, however, to the figure; and, if to reduce a duty of 100 per cent. down to 15, be to cut off legs, we are clearly in favor of lopping. We think, however that we can give an illustration of the process we would pursue, without rendering our party liable to the charge of cruelty.—Suppose a parcel of monkeys were confined in a row of narrow cages, each one having before it a pan containing the tenant's food—and supposing that some of the monkeys had had longer arms than their neighbors, and instead of contenting themselves with their own messes, should reach their arms through the bars and rob their right or left hand neighbors—would it not be right in the short armed monkeys to petition their keeper to make the plunderers keep their paws to themselves—or, if they would not do that, to cut them off, so as to put them all upon an equality?

UNITED STATES CENSUS.

Population of Cities and Towns.

Under the new census, the cities and towns of the United States, which contain a population exceeding 5000, will rank in the following order:—

1.	New-York,	243,179
2.	Philadelphia,	171,412
3.	Baltimore,	80,519
4.	Boston and Charlestown,	70,133
5.	New-Orleans,	48,674
6.	Charleston, S. C.	30,280
7.	Cincinnati and suburbs,	30,513
8.	Albany,	25,516
9.	Washington City, D. C.	18,823
10.	Providence, R. I.	17,832
11.	Pittsburgh,	17,365
12.	Richmond, Va.	16,085
13.	Rochester, N. Y.	
14.	Salem, Mass.	13,826
15.	Portland, Me.	12,601
16.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	12,403
17.	Troy, N. Y.	11,405
18.	Newark, N. J.	10,663
19.	New-Haven,	10,600
20.	Louisville, Ky.	10,126
21.	Norfolk, Va.	9,800
22.	Hartford, Conn.	9,617
23.	Georgetown, D. C.	9,141
24.	Utica,	8,324
25.	Petersburg, Va.	8,300
26.	Alexandria, D. C.	8,221
27.	Lancaster, Pa.	7,584
28.	New-Bedford,	7,313
29.	Savannah,	7,516
30.	Middletown, Conn.	6,876
31.	Augusta, Geo.	6,690
32.	Wilmington, Del.	6,626
33.	Springfield, Mass.	6,496
34.	Lowell, Mass.	6,477
35.	Newburyport,	6,375
36.	Buffalo, N. Y.	6,353
37.	Lynn, Mass.	6,130
38.	Lexington, Ky.	6,078
39.	Cambridge, Mass.	6,071
40.	Newport, R. I.	6,010
41.	St. Louis,	5,852
42.	Taunton, Mass.	5,798
43.	Reading, Pa.	5,621
44.	Nashville, Tenn.	5,500
45.	Wheeling,	5,311
46.	York, Pa.	5,205
47.	Roxbury,	5,266
48.	Marblehead, Mass.	5,181

Nat. Gaz.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The following is the arrangement of the circuits for the year 1832.

	Spring.	Autumn.
Edenton	Judge Swain,	Judge Donnell,
Newbern	Martin,	Strange,
Raleigh	Daniel,	Norwood,
Hillsboro'.	Strange,	Martin,
Wilmington	Norwood,	Daniel,
Morganton	Donnell,	Swain.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

SALISBURY,

FEBRUARY 20, 1832.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JACKSON

OF TENNESSEE.

Election in 1832.

The last accounts from Washington bring us no news of any consequence. The Senate was still engaged in the consideration of Mr. Clay's resolutions for a modification of the Tariff. Mr. Mangum our Senator, has made a speech upon the subject of considerable length which is highly spoken of, by the Washington papers. Mr. Tyler of Virginia next had the floor. The House was still engaged in the consideration of the apportionment bill.

The Treaty of indemnity made with France has been confirmed by the Senate.

It must be a source of gratification to the friends of Free Trade to reflect, that where twelve months ago, their principles were only a subject of derision, that now they begin to be understood; and that those who twelve months ago looked upon *any* modification of the Tariff almost as treason, now think that justice as well as sound policy call aloud for considerable modifications; that while twelve months ago congress contemptuously threw under the table all our complaints and remonstrances, that now they are willing to give them a respectful hearing. This argues much for the stability of our institutions. It proves that public opinion has only to be properly enlightened for justice to be meeted out to every class of our citizens. But while we may thus exult in the successful promulgation of the doctrines of Free Trade, we should still remember that though we have gained much, we have not gained all that we want, and that we ought to make renewed exertions to prove the justice of our demands; for the people only have to be convinced that they are just in order to grant them. Let us not then grow luke warm, but let us bend every nerve to break down monopoly, and to bring back our government, in its administration, to its proper limits and we will succeed. All that we can do must be done by the force of argument—and indeed it is the only force that ought ever to be thought of by any party in this country. Whenever it becomes necessary to resort to any other, then indeed may we bid a long farewell to our free institutions,—then may we prepare our necks for the galling chains of slavery.

A correspondence has taken place between Gov. Branch and Mr. Forsyth respecting some allusions of Mr. Forsyth's in his speech on Mr. Van Buren's nomination. Mr. F. disavowed having had allusion to Gov. Branch, and the matter thus ended.

Foreign.—The last European papers contain the speech of the king of England at the meeting of Parliament. The reform bill had passed the House of Commons its second reading by a vote of 330 to 162. The cholera had approached to the gates of Edinburg. The king of Holland has refused to accede to the decision of the great powers, and defies all Europe.

The small-Pox has made its appearance in Vicsburg Mississippi. So says the Register published at that place.

A Mr Wilson, chaplain to the New-York legislature has been read out of the assembly, for publishing a pamphlet recommending a Union of Church & State.

The Yankees Outdone.—Pieces of Woolen wrapped with a strip of Tobacco have been sold in Louisiana, as the real, genuine Virginia weed.

It is reported that Mr. Rives our minister to France will be sent to England, that Mr. Livingston secretary of State will take his place and that Mr. Tazewell of Virginia will be secretary of State.

The Charleston Mercury says that Hugh S. Legare, Esq. of that city has been appointed *charges de affairs* to Belgium. Mr. Legare is one of the most finished scholars in this country. The President has done well in the appointment of such men as Mr. Legare and W. Irving to office.

The next session of the South Carolina Methodist Episcopal conference, will be held in Lincolnton in this State.

The following resolution was adopted by the Tammany meeting recently held in New-York. It looks a little *nullificatory*

"*Resolved*, That the State of New-York yielding to no state in the Union, in its attachment to the Union, *cannot, without being lost to its own consequence, tamely submit* to the studied indignity offered to one of its most talented and patriotic citizens (alluding to the rejection of Mr. Van Buren.")

Anti-Quackery shall have a place in our next.

Mr. McDuffie from the Committee of Ways and Means has made a report upon the Tariff accompanied with a bill for its modification. It is said to be an able production.

Mr. Gallatin has reported upon such parts of the Tariff as were assigned to him by the Free Trade convention.

It will be seen under our congressional head that the memorial of the Free Trade convention has been presented to Congress, and that 5,000 additional copies have been ordered to be printed. This will doubtless have a great tendency to enlighten public opinion upon the subject.

The last accounts of Genl. Lafayette say that he was confined to his bed by severe indisposition.

COMMUNICATIONS.

JACKSON MEETING, IN WILKESBOROUGH.

At a meeting of the citizens of Wilkes County, friendly to the re-election of GEN. JACKSON, held in Wilkesborough on the 6th inst. Maj. Litle Hickerson was called to the Chair and David E. Moore appointed Sec'y.

On motion of Col. John Martin, it was

Resolved. That the Counties of Surry, Iredell and Ashe, be invited to send committee of five persons, to meet a similar committee for this County, at Wilkesborough, on Tuesday of March Superior Court next, whose duty it shall be to nominate a suitable person to represent this district on the Jackson ticket at the ensuing Electoral election.

Resolved further. That William P. Waugh, Joel Vannoy, Richard Allen, Wm. C. Emmett and John Martin, compose the Committee on the part of this County.

On motion of Jas. H. Norwood, Esqr. it was then unanimously,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the Bank of the U. States should be rechartered, with such modifications, limitations and restrictions as experience and observation may have shewn to be necessary or expedient.

On motion of Gen S. F. Patterson,

Resolved further, That the Secretary forward a copy of these resolutions to the Representative in Congress from this district, and to our Senators.

Resolved further, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Western Carolinian

L. HICKERSON, Ch'n.

D. E. MOORE *Sec'y*

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN,

To the People of Western Carolina.

NO. V

On the Subject of Convention.

"That all political power is vested in, and derived from, the *people only.*

"That the *people* of this State ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof.

"That no man, or set of men, are entitled to *exclusive or separate emoluments and privileges* from the community, but in consideration of public services.

"That the people of this State ought not to be taxed, or made subject to the payment of any impost or duty, without the consent of *themselves*, or *their representatives* in general assembly freely given.

"That a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty."

Extracts from the declaration of Rights, appended to the constitution of North Carolina.

The science of government should keep pace with the march of intelligence and diffusion of virtue. The progress of all the other sciences has been *pari passu*, and why not so with the principles of civil and political liberty? The lustrum gone by will mark a memorable epoch in the history of the world Europe, which had sunk into profound repose after the convulsions produced by the war like and despotic temper of Napoleon, suddenly regained her spirit and broke, in part, the chains of her enthralment. Revolutions in royal governments must necessarily be the effect of violent, sudden and energetic action. Their yokes, being rivetted so closely, require the most powerful efforts to unloose them. France acted her part well. Her enemies were not prepared for so vigorous an attack from the friends of freedom. Free government must now advance—it cannot retrograde. When we contemplate this glorious revolution so favorable to the liberty of the subject, and from the effect send back the current of thought to the cause we cannot but be guilty of the pagan sin of idolatry to the "LIBERTY OF THE PRESS" It was the Press which gave freedom to France. It is the Press which is carrying reform in England by the thunder of its eloquence. It is the Press which nourishes and sustains the Tree of Liberty in the bosom of America. The force of this wonderful engine in governments is unrivalled.

In Virginia, our Sister State, after many hard struggles public opinion forced the minority to consent to the remodelling of the constitution. The opponents of convention held out as long as they could with any color of excuse. They made many shifts to evade the call, but it was so closely pressed by the friends of convention in the West that the East could not resist it, and the Legislature authorized the meeting of a Convention. In Virginia the previous consent of the Legislature was necessary since that mode of alteration or amendment was provided for in the old constitution of the State. The assent of the Legislature of North Carolina is not necessary to authorize the call of convention. The constitution does not mention the manner of alteration or amendment, leaving it to the wisdom and discretion of the people. Why then do we hesitate to go into Convention? What power is there to restrain the Sovereign people? I apprehend there is but little doubt that the East would meet us upon honorable and equitable terms and we should have our political rights restored to us. Take the vote of the people, and if the friends of convention have a respectable majority which concurs with them in their views, let them issue a proclamation that at such time and place, as the people may select, their delegates will meet to amend the constitution of the State. The basis of representation in the convention should be white population.—The people alone have the right to make a government, and if they elect to do it by agents, who are responsible to them, *they alone* should select those agents. Every man is entitled to an *equal* voice in the election.

The rottenness and instability of our political system has carried its blighting influence into every department of domestic industry. The ponderous taxes with which the West is burthened for the support of the government in which she has so small and unequal interest operates as a great draw-back upon their public spirit, an active exertion of which would supply them with the means of transporting their produce to market at trifling cost when compared with the present rates. It is too well know to require corroboration here that the West bears, by far, the greater proportion of the charges of the government without an equal share in its administration. One object, and a highly desirable one too, will be attained by the call of a convention if a constitution can be made upon the principles of the West, and that is that the government may be diminished to a smaller scale, a great many excrescences lopped off and the charges for its administration reduced to one half its present sum This will be a great relief to the people of the West who pay more of these expenses than the East The West has finer lands and more of them, and taxes on lands are paid in proportion to their value. The capitation tax is considerably greater because the population is far more numerous in the West than the East. Such is the unequal condition of the people of North Carolina who profess to live under a Representative Republican government.

I come now to say something of the most wholesome clause in the bill of Rights of North Carolina, "that a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty" Have we taken counsel of this salutary principle in Republics? It is necessary that the impurities, which time and misrule must have amalgamated with the virtues of free government, should be swept away by this self pervading besom. It is necessary in order to preserve the blessings of liberty, that we should frequently recur to the principles upon which that liberty rests. How is this to be done but in convention? Let us go into convention, take the original principles of liberty upon which our constitution was built examine whether that constitution squares with them at this time. If so, then the Western people have complained without cause. If not, then is a recurrence to fundamental principles absolutely necessary If the West has not good cause to complain why is the East so averse, so perversely determined not to allow them an opportunity of pointing out their grievances and portraying them in their true colors? This obstinate spirit will but increase the clamor against them. The East would seem to have but little reverence for the bill of rights when it refuses to listen to one of its most salutary admonitions. There is nothing so likely to ensure the continuance of free government as a recurrence to fundamental principles. Now is the accepted hour to perform this work. We have no State House, and before we construct another let us reform a government which has departed from the pure and equal principles of republicanism Let us save to the State the expense of erection of two sets of public buildings, by possibility, and expend the money in the improvement of the State. These subjects, if they should be well considered, will exhibit the urgent necessity of a convention at this time, in the strongest possible light.

A freeman of '32.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN:

"Ye wise, instruct me to indure
An evil which admits no cure
Or how this evil can be borne
Which breeds, at once both hate & scorn."

MR. EDITOR,

The idea has struck me to drop, through the medium of your paper, a word to those who are prejudiced against the *New System* of practice, better known by the complimentary title of "*Steam Doctors.*"—Against this class of citizens, it is not uncommon to hear words uttered pregnant with all that envy and prejudice can collect from the womb of their concentrated aversionship, deserving, abusing, foaming at the mouth and champing the bit and all this, on account of the loss of a patient, when a neighbor or a friend has applied to a follower of the self taught Thompson, and has been relieved. Yet, if a man professes to believe this system is true, he is as blind as an ass, or more daring than a Turk

Prejudice has, at all times, been opposed to improvement. Religion and science, as well as every branch of mechanics has been retarded by its operations It frequently chooses, for its fellow, calumny, a bickering crabed old jade that is always squinting at her neighbors good name.

"Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow thou shalt not escape calumny."

"The most effectual way to balk their malice is—to let them talk."

O! prejudice, prejudice when will the blind eyes of thy dark-eyed folly cease its existence! When will thy rusty grapple be loosed from the minds of thy devoted proselytes! Wilt the horny structure of thy existence always hold out against wisdom, and say unto her: "Hitherto shalt thou come, but no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be stopped."

"Whats a' your jargon o' your schools
Your Latin names for horns and stools;
If highest nature made you fools
What sairs your grammers?
Ye'd had better ta'en up spades and shools
Or, knappen hammers."

"A set o' dull, conceited pashes
Confuse their brains, in college classes
They gang in stirks and come out asses
Plain truth to speak;
An syne they think to climb Parnassus
By dint o' Greek."

Steam Doctor.

Our Legislature adjourned on the 21st ult. after an interesting session of about two months. In the early part of which, however, attempts were made, by one of those extraordinary political fatalities so incident to the possession of power, to introduce the exploded doctrines of the Federal party of '98. The attempt, as might have been anticipated, was but futile and short-lived, betraying a knowledge, neither perfect nor patriotic, of the rights and interests of our rising State, by inviting us to a participation in those principles which have justly been regarded as a perishing tomb for the remains of our country's liberty. But those sentiments have happily been encountered at the threshold & consigned to the "rebuking force of public opinion" where they will be derided as the past monuments of executive presumption.

Selma [Ala.] Argus.

Judicial Wit.—AUGUSTA, Jan. 28.—A case was called in our Superior Court, on Monday last, when, one of the counsel being absent [gone, as was supposed, to offer his devotions at the shrine of Hymen,] another of the counsel mentioned his absence, and suggested that the case should therefore be laid over. The Judge [who understood it to have been said, that the absence was caused by indisposition,] replied, that inasmuch as Col. —— was indisposed, the case might be passed; when counsellor —— observed, that he could not say that Col. —— was absent from indisposition, unless a tendency to *matrimony* might be considered as a disease. "Oh certainly not [said the Judge, very promptly,] and one might rather expect, that such a tendency would *incline him to Court*"

Chronicle.

Industry.—There lives a man in England whose daily labors last for 20 hours out of the 24, who presides in the House of Lords and in a Court of Justice, who gives audience each day to Barristers belonging to both kingdoms, and who still finds time to write articles in the Edinburgh Review, besides elementary works, which are distributed gratis throughout the kingdom, and who is Director of at least ten associations for the diffusion of knowledge amongst the Working classes. We need hardly add that the person here alluded to is no other than Lord BROUGHAM *N. Y. Mirror*

[COMMUNICATION.]

Mr Editor:—Obituary notices, or a register of the dead, can be of no essential service to those who are removed, whether from the frowns or favors of the present world; but when an amiable and useful character can be exhibited, as a "pattern of good works" to "all that live, and all that shall succeed," it is an act of gratitude, due to the sovereign Giver, and a tribute of respect we owe the memory of the deceased, to make it known.

John Davidson, of the county of Mecklenburg, on the 10 instant, in the 97th year of his age, departed this life.

Untill the period of his dissolution arrived, he was a remarkable instance of a sound mind in a sound body, enjoying, to the great satisfaction of his friends, the comforts of his existence and the pleasures of society Even the sixteen years that were added, beyond David's limit of the life of man, were generally exempted "from sorrow, toil, and pain," the usual companions of old age.

He was blessed with the natural indulgence of a numerous family and dozen cents. "*He* never cost them a blush; *they* seldom cost him a tear."

Though he moved in the walks of private life, he did not live altogether for himself. He was ever concerned for the welfare of the Church and State, and felt a deep interest in their prosperity. Many characters have been more conspicuous and splendid; none more perfect; none more unimpeachable; none further from wrong; few nearer to right.

He was unassuming, friendly and courteous; rejoicing in the progress of general happiness: sharing with those that were in prosperity, and sympathizing with those in adversity.

"*He was not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ.*" A firm and unshaken adherent to the doctrines of our holy religion—proving throughout the course of long life, the sincerity of his faith by the goodness of his works. All who read, however diversified their stations and occupations in life may be, are invited to profit by this example. Though dead, he lives in his posterity; to whom he had bequeathed a richer legacy than this world can bestow.

May we not humbly hope; may we not comfortably believe, that while the earthly house of this tabernacle, which is now dissolved, rests in the lonely grave, the living principle, having made its escape from the cold tenement of clay, now "walks with God, high in salvation and the climes of bliss."

"O death, thou canker worm of human joy;
Thou cruel foe to sweet domestic peace;
He soon shall come, who shall thy shafts destroy
And cause thy dreadful ravages to cease.
Yes, the Redeemer comes, to wipe the tears,
The briny tears from every weeping eye;
And sin, and death, and doubts, & gloomy fears
Shall all be lost in endless victory."

January, 23, 1832.

Pygmeral.

MARRIED, in Lincolnton on the 9th inst. by the Revr. Hartwell Spain *David Hoke* to Miss Nancy daughter of Dr Jos Bivings.

On Sunday the 29th of Jan'y. at Mount Pleasant, near Morganton, by the Rev. Robert J. Spiller, Doc *John Cobb* of Augusta, Georgia, to Miss *Ellena M Bouchell*, daughter of Doct. Thomas Bouchell.

MARKETS.

SALISBURY Feb. 18, 1832.

Cotton in seed	1.62 to 1.75
Clean do.	7 to 7½
Corn	25
Oats	20
Sugar	9 to 11
Coffee	18 to 20
Salt	$1.25
Iron	5
Molasses	30
Beeswax	18
Tallow	8
Flour	$5.25

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 1.

Brandy, Appel per gal.	45 to 50
Do Peach,	55 to 60
Bacon	7 a 8
Corn	45 to 50
Cotton	6½ to 7
Flour	$4 to 4½
Salt	75 to 00
Iron	4 to 4½
Sugar, brown	7 to 9
Coffee	14 to 16
Molasses	33 to 37
Flaxseed	$1 60 to 1 70
Wheat	85 to 00
Whiskey	35 to 00

CHERAW Feb. 11. 1832.

Brandy, Peach	gal.		80
Apple	"	38	40
Bagging	yd.	16	20
Bacon	lb.	9	0
Cotton	"	7	8½
Corn	bush.	50	65
Coffee	lb.	14	16
Flour (from Wag.)	bbl.	$4	$4 1-4
Molasses	gal.	37 1-2	45
Salt (in bulk)	bush.		75
Sugar	lb.	8	10
Whiskey	gal.	35	40
Wheat	bush.		75

SALISBURY Female Seminary.

THE second Session will commence on Thursday the 1st day of March. Board can be obtained in the best families, at $35 per session. —The price of Tuition per Session is $10,50, Drawing & Painting $10, Music $20, payable in advance.

B. COTTRELL, *Principal.*

N. B. Eight young Ladies can be boarded in the Seminary.

9t12

A Good Tinplate JOURNEYMAN WORKMAN. WANTED.

AND to whom good wages, and constant Employment, will be given.—Also for further particulars, application must be made to the Subscriber, at Morgan's Store Montgomery County North Carolina. 3t13

February, 11th, 1832

MARDY MORGAN P. M.

NEW FASHIONS!

Benjamin Fraley,

HAVING just received the latest New-York and Philadelphia fashions, together with Minister's fashions of London, and having made arrangements to receive them regularly, as they change, and having five or six first rate workmen in his employment, will be enabled to execute all work in his line on short notice, cheap, and in a superior style of workmanship.

Any person wishing to learn the New-York and Philadelphia Patent Right mode of cutting garments can be taught by the subscriber, in Salisbury. All Tailors would do well to supply themselves with Rights, as almost all the principal Tailors in the United States use one or the other, or both of them.

6l1tf BENJAMIN FRALEY.

A BARGAIN! LAND for SALE!

THE subscriber has three hundred acres of land, lying in a fertile section of the Forks of the Yadkin, adjoining the lands of Nathan Chaffin and others, which he will sell, on accommodating terms. The land is well situated, in a good neighborhood and convenient to a good mill. Any information respecting the land can be obtained by application to Nathan Chaffin, Esq. or to myself in Charlotte. 6t16

JOHN G. HOSKINS.

Charlotte, N. C. Feb. 20, 1832.

MARION.

A FAVORITE Son of Sir Archie will stand the next season at D. James Sneed's stable, in Halifax County, Virginia, and will render service at thirty-five dollars the Season, payable at its expiration, which may be discharged by thirty dollars cash. Fifty dollars to insure payable when the foal is ascertained or the property changed. One dollar to the Groom in every instance. The season to commence on the 15th February, and end on the 10th July. Good pastorage gratis, and Mares grain-fed at twenty-five cents per day when requested. Every attention shall be given to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility for either. For pedigree and performance refer you to Turf Register and Handbills.

JAMES SNEED.
P. CARRINGTON.

Feb. 8th 1832. 8t15

☞ THE Raleigh Star, will give the above five insertions, J. S. P. C.

NOTICE.

TO all those wishing to raise Horses from a good stock.

I shall stand my Horse Jerry full Sixteen hands high a beautiful dapple gray sired by that unequaled Horse, old Packolet and out of a fine Oscar mare at my Stable in Lexington the next Season Particulars made known in due time.

611tf J. P. MABRY.

January, 14th 1832.

THOMPSONIAN.

HAVING devoted considerable time and attention to the study and practice of medicine on and in the *new System*, and having undergone an examination and briefly approved and admitted to practice. I take this method of tendering my professional services to my friends and the public and from the general success of the *System* in relieving the afflicted, I trust that I shall be liberally patronised.

F. A. MOORE,
Botanical Physician.

Morganton N. C.

$10 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 28th day of December last, my man Charles about twenty years of age height not known, rather slender made, has large full eyes, stammers considerably. I expect he is lurking in the neighborhood of Pearson's plantation, or Kriders store. Any person taking up said fellow and delivering him to me, eight miles West of Salisbury, shall receive the above reward. 3t13

WILLIAM GAY.

February the 8th, 1832.

WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a Mess for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style —*Fayetteville April, 1st 1829*

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

PROSPECTUS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN, EDITED BY BURTON CRAIGE, IN SALISBURY N. CAROLINA.

THE Western Carolinian is devoted to *General Politics, Political Economy, State Papers, Literature, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Mechanics, &c.*

In politics the Editor is a thorough-paced democratic Republican. He advocates the doctrines of Free Trade and State Rights—is opposed to the exercise of constructive powers and incidental rights. He is opposed to the Tariff and its offspring, Internal Improvements, by the General Government. He is in favor of Internal Improvements by the State Governments. Believing the re-election of ANDREW JACKSON, will be the surest means of perpetuating those liberties in defence of which he has contributed so much, the Editor will advocate his re-election with unflinching zeal and manly firmness.

TERMS.—The Carolinian is Printed once a week on a large imperial sheet of good quality, with new type; and will be sent to subscribers at $2 *per annum, if paid within three months, or* $2,50 *after that time.*

Advertising at the usual rates. As the Carolinian has the widest circulation of any paper in the Western part of the State, advertisers would find it much to their advantage to advertise in its columns.

Any one procuring six solvent subscribers to the Carolinian, shall have a seventh paper gratis.

☞ *POSTAGE* must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor.

☞ Editors with whom we exchange will confer a favor upon us, which will be cheerfully reciprocated, by giving the above a few insertions.

New Firm

IN LEXINGTON.

Davidson County N. C.

THE subscribers have entered into Copartnership, under the Firm of Hunt & Hunt, in the Town of Lexington, Davidson County, N. C. and have bought that elegant brick house, North West of the Court-House of Mr. Henry Humphrey's, also that splendid assortment of

GOODS

of Henry Humphrey's &Co. consisting of almost every article kept in a retail store, which they will sell very low for Cash. Persons wishing to purchase

GREAT GOODS

will please to give us a call as no point will be spared on our part to give general satisfaction.

P. S. All kind of country produce will be taken in exchange for goods.

2mf JOHN M. BENLY,
Dec. 17, 1831. ANDREW HUNT.

New Goods!

DANIEL E. CRAIGE is just receiving this fall and winter supply of Goods, which with his former stock, comprises every article usually kept in a Country retail store, which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers. The public are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves.

He also continues the manufacture of Spinning and Tin WARE, warranted to be made of the best materials, and in a superior style of workmanship. Having a very large stock of Tin ware on hand and being determined to sell it at reduced prices merchants would do well to call on him and get their supply.

☞ Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers' Tallow, Beeswax, and Wool, taken in exchange.

6tf

LAW NOTICE.

BURTON CRAIGE will practice law in the county courts of Rowan. He may, at all times, be found, at the office of the Carolinian. 6tf

W. J. JONES ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Courts of this County, Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus. His office is a few doors below the Court-House

October 8th, 1831. 3mf

The Tennessee Spinster.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for cash or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of COTTON GINS, and will also repair the same to order.

72tf E. P. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, May 21st.

Lost or Mislaid

THE first volume of Ascough's Shakespeare. The volume is well bound and has gilt edges: No name is recollected to have been written in it. Any person having such a book would confer a favor on the owner by returning it to this office. 3t

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY three or four journeyman Tailors of steady habits to whom constant employment and good wages will be given.

THOMAS DICKSON.

Salisbury, June 6th 1832 8tf

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this office, at $2 per ream, a few reams at $3, and a few reams of wrapping at the same price.

POETRY.

WHAT I SAY UNTO YOU, I SAY UNTO ALL.—WATCH.
Mark 13. 37.

Ye, watch and pray, where prowling cares
Of earth prolph happy on thy heart,
And the sin'd spirit finds its gilded snares
Bidding each better thought and wish depart.
Watch—when false Friendship's voice with
syren tone
Would lure thy steps from Wisdom's perfect
way;
Then let thy spirit list to Him alone,
Who in temptation's hour, bids watch & pray.
Watch—when the scoffer's keen and bitter jest,
Would angry passion's sharp reply beguile;
Let prayer, a rampart prove, guard the breast
Against the barb'd arrows of the scorner's
smile.

Yet mostly watch that subtle foe within,
Striving to form each better thought aside,
Portraying darkly images of sin,
When the freed spirit seeks its heavenly
guide.

Watch—and the Saviour's latest prayer shall
Guard,
From this world's evil hour, thy fainting heart;
His grace and love shall prove a blest reward—
His peace, increasing faith and joy impart;

Epis. Watch.

WOMAN'S LOVE.

There is a feeling in the breast,
A thought within the bosom's swell,
Which woman's eyes alone impart,
Which woman's blush alone can tell.

Man may be cold in love's disguise,
And feel not half the flame he speaks;
But woman's love is in her eyes,
It glows upon her burning cheeks!

WRITE, WRITTEN, WRITE.

Write, we know is written right,
When we see it written write;
But when we see it written right,
We know 'tis then not written right,
For write, to have it written right;
Must not be written wright or wright,
Nor yet should it be written rite;
But write, as 'tis written right.

AGRICULTURE.

Cloth manufactured from the wool of the cotton grasses.

Mr. Helliwell of greenburst hey, near Todmordon, has manufactured a beautiful cotton reseet cloth, and also yarn for stockings, from the wool produced by the cotton-grass plants found upon his estate there. This plant grows principally on the highest and most useless land in the kingdom, and consists of two kinds, the common or single headed cotton grass, *Eriophorum vaginatum*; and the narrow leaved cotton grass, or many headed cotton grass, *Eriophorum angustifolium*—both perennial plants, and from the latter of which the cloth and yarn were manufactured. It is supposed, that on many parts of Stansfield Common, near Todmordon, even in its uncultivated state, there might be from two to three hundred weight produced upon an acre, and that the cost would not exceed 2d. to 3d. a pound. Specimens of the yarn and cloth have been sent to us, and the cloth is remarkably firm and beautiful.

Leeds Mercury.

Diseases of Poultry.

From a series of observations made on the diseases of domestic poultry, Mr. Flourens makes the following conclusions:—1. In these animals, cold exercises a constant and determinate action on the lungs. 2. The effect of this action is the more rapid, and more severe, the younger the animal is. 3. When cold does not cause acute and speedily fatal inflamation of the lungs, it produces a chronic inflamation, which is pulmonary consumption itself. 4. Heat always prevents the attack of pulmanory consumption: when the latter has taken place, heat suspends its progress, and even sometimes arrests it entirely and effects a complete cure. 5. Pulmanory consumption is never, in any stage, contagious: Fowls affected with that disease were not only all day along with the healthy fowls, but at night roosted in the same places, without communicating their diseases to them. 6. Lastly, action of too long confined air exposes these animals to abscesses of the cornea, and inflamations are also caused in a still more cruel manner, by cold, especially when accompanied with moisture.

—Annales des Sciences Naturalles.

AGRICULTURE IN ENGLAND.

An American gentleman, a correspondent of the New York Observer, and now in England, thus speaks, in comparing English agriculture with that of this country.

From Manchester to Birmingham, with the exception of the coal regions of Wolverhampton, and another few miles of poor land, the whole country is a perfect garden. An American farmer knows nothing of English husbandry. The difference is too wide for him to be able to appreciate it. Select the most cultivated grounds of the rich on Manhattan Island, or behind Brooklyn, or in the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia, or of Boston—and they are only ordinary specimens of English farming. A poor English cottager displays a taste about his humble dwelling, and gets a product from his little patch, which might shame the wealthy farmers of the United States. I wish not to speak disrespectfully of my country, or countrymen—but I should like to provoke them, by whatever means, to more rapid improvement, both in agriculture and horticulture.

LIVE OAK.

It appears by a letter of Col. White, of Florida, addressed to the committee of Naval Affairs, that each acre of land, adapted to the cultivation of the live oak, will bear twenty trees, which in fifty years from the time of planting, would be fit for ship-building; and worth ninety dollars each; and that the expense of superintendence during the whole period of their growth, for a plantation of 6,000 acres, would not exceed $100,000. Little progress has been made in promoting the cultivation of this timber on the lots which have already been purchased; nor have we seen any indication that any measures of importance have been taken for this purpose by the present secretary of the navy.

Advertiser.

VARIETY.

A JOCKIED FRENCHMAN.

A Frenchman, in this country, who was little acquainted with horse-jockies or horse flesh, was grievously taken in, by a cheat, in the purchase of a steed. He gave a hundred dollars for a miserable jade of an old mare, that had been fatted up to sell; and that turned out to be ring-boned, spavined, blind, and wind-broken. The Frenchman pretty soon discovered that he had been cheated, and went to request the jocky to take back the animal and refund the money.

"Sare," said he, "I'ave fetch back de mare horse vat you sell me, and I vant de money in my pocket back."

"Your pocket back," returned the jocky, feigning surprise, "I don't understand you."

"You not stand under me!" exclaimed the Frenchman, beginning to gesticulate furiously—"you not stand under me! Sare, by gar, you be one grand rascalle—you lie like Sam—like Sam—vat you call de leetle mountain?"

"Sam Hill, I suppose you mean."

"Oui, Monsieur—Sam de Hill—yes, sare you lie like two Sam *Hill*. You sell me one mare horse for one hundred dollair—he no vort one hundred cent; by gar."

"What's the matter with the beast?"

"Mattair? Sare! Mattair, do you say?—Vy he is all Mattair—he no go at all—he got no leg, no feet, no vind—he blind like one stone vid dis eye—he no see nobody at all vid dat eye—he go wheeze-o, wheeze-o, like one forge hammer bellow—he go limp lump, limp lump—he no go over at all de ground—he no travelle two miles in tree day. Oui, sare, he is one grand sheat. You must take him and refund the money back."

"Refund the money! Oh, no, I couldn't think of such a thing."

"Vat! You no fund him back de money! You sheaty me vid one hundred dollar horse dat no can go at all!"

"I never promised you that he would go."

"By gar! vat is one horse good for ven he no go? He is no better as one dead shackass, by gar. Vill you sare, take de mare horse back, and give me my money vat I pay him for?"

"No sir, I cannot—'twas a fair bargain; your eyes were your own market, as we gentlemen of the turf say."

"Gentilman de turf! You be no gentilman at all—you be no turf—Mon Dieu! you be one Turque—one sacre dam deceptione. You sheaty your own born moder—you play one rascalle trick on your own gotten fader. You have no principalle.

"The *interest* is what I look at."

"Yes, sare, your interest is no principalle.—You be one grand rascalle sheat—Mon Dieu! vere you die ven you go to, heh? Le Dible he fetch you no time quick, by gar."

Failing to obtain redress of the jockey, the poor Frenchman sent his "mare horse" to an auctioneer to be sold. But the auctioneer seems to have been as great a rogue as the jockey; for he took care that the fees for selling should eat up the price he got for the steed.

"By gar!" said the Frenchman, in relating the story "I be sheaty all round. De shocky horse, he sheaty me in trade; and de auctioneer, he sheaty me in dispose of the kaminalle. He sell me de mare horse for ten dollar; and by gar, he sharge me seven dollars for sel him. Mon Dieu! so I be take all round in: I lose 'leven and one hundred dollar all in my pocket clear, for one sacredam, limpsump, wheese vind, no see at all, good for nothing shape of a mare horse, worse as nineteen dead shackass, by gar!"

New York Constellation.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

FINE ARTS.

"*The vision of the bloody hand.*" A splendid picture by W. A. Allston is now exhibiting in this city. It represents "Spalatro's vision of the Bloody Hand," as described in Mrs. Radcliffe's Romance, "The Italian."

"Spalatro was employed by Schedoni to murder Ellena, the heroine of the story.—The time fixed for this deed is in the night, while the victim is asleep; but on their way to her chamber the assassin's heart fails him; he refuses to do the deed; at that moment of compunction his former crimes crowd thick upon his memory, and a *bloody hand seems to beckon him in the air.*

'Give me the dagger" said Schedoni.—Spalatro now grasped the arm of the Confessor, who, looking at him for an explanation of this extraordinary action, was still more surprised to observe the paleness and horror of his countenance. His starting eyes seemed to follow some object along the passage. Schedoni looked forward to discover what occasioned this dismay, but could perceive nothing. "What is it you fear?"—said he, at length. Spalatro's eyes were still moving in horror. "Do you see nothing?" said he, pointing: "D tard! what did you?" inquired the Confessor. "It came before my eyes in a moment, and shewed itself distinctly and outspread; and then it beckoned; yes, it beckoned me, with that blood stained finger!" "This is very phrenzy," said Schedoni. "Arouse yourself, and be a man!" "Phrenzy! would it were, signior. I saw that dreadful hand; I see it now; it is there again! there!"

This scene Mr. Allston has embodied on his canvass with an effect, that cannot be realized from mere description. His picture must be seen, to feel its power, or to appreciate the genius of the Artist. On looking at it, you may almost imagine that it is life itself; you can see the tremors of the conscience-stricken assassin; his eyes almost starting from their sockets; the relaxation of his muscular strength; the prostration of his intellectual power—you see him timid, unmanned and horrified; and this too, in immediate contrast with the cold, calculating and unblushing hardihood of the more consummate villain, who is urging him on to the deed of blood. The scene is strikingly terrible and sublime. It well deserves an hour's study and admiration from every friend to the Arts.

The "vision of the bloody hand" is alone enough to establish Mr. Alston's claim to the first place in his Art. Mr. Allston is an honor to his country. Let that country, which he loves so well, properly cherish him. If there be any one thing that makes wealth truly enviable; it is the power it gives to employ such a pencil as Allston's and to call on his genius for works of Art, that will be admired as long as they endure.

Something Singular.—The Rutland (Vt.) Herald, has this paragraph:—"A respectable colored man who lives just out of this village, recently exhibited to us the "*proof positive*" of the following novel affliction. A few weeks since, on attempting to shave himself, he was surprised that instead of the usual *skinning* sensation produced by the operation, the razor passed over his face so smoothly, and with so little obstruction, that he at first supposed it did not cut, or even scratch the intended object; but was surprised to find on examination, that wherever the instrument had passed it had removed every particle of beard "*by the roots*," leaving the face, to quote his own expression, "as smooth as any lady's that ever ye see." He had a thick heavy beard, and was at the time, and is now in the enjoyment of good health. But what adds to the novelty, is that soon after the occurrence, he discovered that his *hair* was also taking its leave—which in the course of two or three weeks had totally disappeared, although he had been possessed of a goodly abundance of the luxury. His head is now *completely bare*, exhibiting a novelty worthy of examination."

The Philadelphia *U. S. Gaz.* says—If we remember well, Mr. Adams was never regarded as an ardent friend of the Tariff of 1828—his message to Congress, we know, disappointed the advocates of the American system—and we hence infer, that rumors, such as our correspondent notices, might well circulate, without necessarily implying a change of views in *Mr. Adams,*

ABOLITION of SLAVERY.

It will be seen that this subject has been at least for the present session of the Legislature put to rest by the adoption of Mr. Goodes resolution, declaring it inexpedient at this time to act upon it. We regret to say, that it has been discussed with an asperity of feeling, which, although well calculated to elicit all the talent of the House, is nevertheless unpropitious to profitable inquiry. It is a subject which can never be touched without arousing some of the worst passions of our nature. It carries in itself all the materials of excitement. While slavery is universally regarded as the foulest blot in our national character—as the greatest evil with which a State can be cursed; the first legislative step towards its abolition, involves the exercise of a power, which, to say the least of it is doubtful. We do not regret that it has been sent back to the People, who are competent to give it that calm and deliberate investigation, from which alone we can expect beneficial results.

Jeffersonian.

Sadness.—There is a mysterious feeling that frequently passes like a cloud over the spirits. It comes upon the soul in the busy bustle of life, in the social circle, in the calm and silent retreat of solitude. Its powers are alike supreme over the weak and the iron-hearted At one time it is caused by the flitting of a single thought across the mind. Again a sound will come booming across the ocean of memory, gloomy and solemn as the death-knell, over shadowing all the bright hopes and sunny feelings of the heart. Who can describe it, and yet who has not felt its bewildering influence!—Still it is a delicious sort of sorrow, and like a cloud dimming the sunshine on the river, although causing a momentary abode of gloom, it enhances the beauty of returning brightness.

BY AUTHORITY

LAWS OF THE U STATES.

Passed at the first Session of the Twenty-Second Congress.

No. 1.

AN ACT to authorize the State of Illinois to sell twenty thousand acres of the saline lands in said State

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Illinois be, and is, authorized and empowered to sell and dispose of, twenty thousand acres [in addition to the thirty thousand acres heretofore authorized to be sold] of the lands granted to said State for the use and support of the salt works, known by the name of the "Ohio Saline," in the county of Gallatin, in said State; the said twenty thousand acres of land to be selected and sold, and the proceeds thereof applied in such manner as the General Assembly of Illinois have directed, or hereafter may direct.

A. STEPHENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved, Jan. 19 1832

ANDREW JACKSON.

No. 2

AN ACT supplementary to an ACT to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, all persons who have purchased under an act, entitled "An act to grant pre emption rights to settlers on the public lands," approved the twenty ninth of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, may assign and transfer their certificates of purchase, or final receipts, and patents may issue in the name of such assignee, any thing in the act aforesaid to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, January 23, 1832.

No. 3.

AN ACT to direct the manner of issuing patents on confirmed land claims in the Territory of Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That all patents that are, or may be, by law, directed to be issued on private land claims confirmed by the commissioners of private land claims, and by the several acts of Congress approving their reports and confirming the titles to lands in the Territory of Florida, shall be, and they are hereby, required to be issued to the confirmees, or to the assignee, or present owner, where the land has been sold or transferred since the confirmation of the titles; and it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General land Office, upon the production of satisfactory proof of the death of the confirmee, or upon the production of a regular claim of title from the confirmee, to cause the patent to be issued to the heirs and legal representatives, or to the assignees of the confirmee, as the case may be

Approved, January 23. 1832.

FRESH,
FANCY GOODS!

A CHOICE selection is now opening at the subscriber's Store in Salisbury, selected by himself with much care and attention in Philadelphia, a few weeks ago, bought under the most favorable circumstances, at reduced prices, entirely for cash; consisting of

Cloths, Cassinets, Blankets, Baizes, Flannels, Camblets, Plaids; Merino for Ladies' Dresses, Bombazines, Circassians, Hosiery of all descriptions; Cassimere Shawls and Tippets; a great variety of handsome Prints, Bordering and Furniture Calicoes, Dimities and Ginghams, Paddings and Buckrams, Threads of all sorts, brown and bleached Domestics, Crape and Gauze Handkerchiefs, assorted; Pongee and Crape de Lyons, Bobinet Laces, assorted; Sarcenet, Senchew and Florenteens; Swiss, Mull and Jaconet Muslins; fine Swiss and low priced Robes; bobinet and muslin Capes; Hatter's Trimmings, Leghorn, Dunstable and Navarine Bonnets; Spun Cotton, Tuck and Side Combs, Shoes, Hardware, Saddle-Trees, Gig mounting, Saddler's trimmings, Roping, Bagging, ploughs, Mouldboards, best anchor Bolting Cloths, &c.

The variety of his assortment, and the extreme lowness of his prices, present to the public an extraordinary inducement for their call and attention. JOHN MURPHY.

—ALSO—

20 Hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and New-Orleans Sugar, of the best qualities, very low.
2 Hhds. Prime Green Coffee.
20 Bags strong scented Rio. do.
Tea, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Indigo, Saltpetre, Lampblack, Raisins, Cheese, Pepper, Spice, Chocolate, Liverpool and Alum Salt; Iron castings, White Lead in kegs, Red Lead, Venetian Red, Mackerel, No. 2 & 3, Rice, Cheese in casks, &c. 3t11

CALL AND SEE J. M.
Salisbury, Jan 2, 1831.

CHARLESTON and CHERAW.
THE STEAM BOAT MACON

CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the Expence of Boat

J. B. CLOGH.
Charleston Sept. 26. 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accomodations for a few passengers. 9tf
J B C

NOTICE.

THAT, on Monday the 27th. of Feb'r. next, will be sold at Neely's mills, on third creek about 2000 lb. *Bacon, Corn, Wheat, Cows, Hogs, Plank, Black-smith tools, One brass Clock,*

About 15 acres wheat, in the field, at Gilliams place, ONE TRACT of LAND lying on the South Yadkin, known by the name of Laws place containing about 90 acres, and a number of articles too tedious to mention. At the same time and place the mills will be rented and the miller hired for the term of one year. On Tuesday (28th,) at the residence of the late Alexander Neely, dec'd will be sold all the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of

Horses, Cattle,
Hogs, Sheep,
Two Wagons and Gears,
Farming Tools
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
About 3,000 lbs. Bacon,
1,000 Bushels Corn,
200 Bushels Wheat,
Hay, Fodder, Oats,

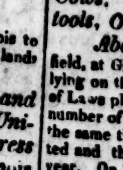
and a number of articles, too tedious to mention. The negroes belonging to said estate will be hired for one year 12 months credit. The sale to continue from day to day until all is sold, due attendance by

JNO. FRALEY & ARTHUR NEELY. } *Executors.*
Jan. 24th 1832. 3t11

N. B. All those indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

J. FRALEY
A. NEELY. } *Ex'rs.*

Jailor's Notice.



TAKEN up and committed to the Jail in this place a Negro boy who appears to be about 16 or 17. years of age, has no beard: His name is Isaac and says he belongs to Bruntly Taylor, of Granville County, North Carolina and that he was taken through this place some time this month by his young master to the gold mines in Burke County where he stayed but one day &c.

The Owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN M. THOMAS, *Jailor.*
Lexington Davidson, County, N. C.
Feb. 6, 1832. 9tf

To Saddlers
AND
Harness-Makers.

THE Subscribers wish to employ one Saddler and two Harness-Makers of steady and industrious habits.

JOHN W. HILTON,
BENJ. J. OAKES.
Oct. 31st 1831. 25tf

FREE TRADE!
No Combination.

Earthenware, Glass, China & Looking Glasses.

Thomas J. Barrow, & Co.

Importers No. 85, Water St.
New-York.

HAVING made extensive connections with one of the largest, and most approved potteries in England, are enabled to offer one of the most extensive stocks in market, consisting of every variety of Earthenware, China Glass and Looking Glasses, either repacked to order, or in the original package, *at uncommonly low rates for Cash or City acceptances.* The very liberal support hitherto received from our Southern friends, under the most trying circumstances calls for our warmest thanks. We have survived thus far in the struggle with a body of men who have combined all their efforts to effect our destruction simply because we will not join them in combining to compel the country Merchant to pay an exorbitant profit on his purchases in this line. We can only reiterate former assurances of using every exertion to promote the interest of our mercantile friends in the extent and variety of our stock. the lowness of our prices and the skill and care of our packers depending upon a free trade as the only system which can give stability to the mutual interest of our city and country merchants. THOMAS J BARROW & CO.

88 water st. New-York.
February 6, 1832 4t12

The Newbern Sentinel, Tarborough Free Press, Raleigh Star, Roanoke Advocate, Washington Union, Hillsborough Recorder, Western Carolinian, Rutherford Spectator and Miners & Farmers Journal, will insert the above to the amount of $3 50cts. and forward their accounts to this Office for payment

POSTAGE ACCOUNTS.

ALL PERSONS indebted to me for postage are earnestly requested to call and settle the same. After the first of March next no Letters will be given out without the cash. Absolute necessity has compelled me to adopt this course owing to repeated losses, &c.

SAM. REEVES, *P. M.*

THOMPSONIAN SYSTEM.

R. KIRKPATRICK, respectfully informs the citizens of Cabarrus, & adjoining counties, that he has located himself, in the Town of Concord N. C. at the house of George Kluttz, Esqr. where he may, at all times, be found, unless when professionally engaged. He returns his sincere thanks to the public generally, for the very liberal patronage which he has received. And hopes to merit its continuance, by an unremitting attention to business.

N. B. All persons wishing to purchase the System can be suppplied by the subscriber. 4t13

R. K.

Notice!

ALL those that are indebted to Abner Hall, by note or otherwise, are earnestly requested to come forward and make payment against the 20th of February next.

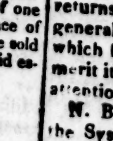
JOHN HALL.
January 27, 1832. 4t11

ESTATE,
OF
THE
REV. JAMES McKNIGHT.

THE undersigned having obtained letters of administration on the Estate of the Rev. James M. Knight, decd. at the November term of Iredell county court, hereby notifies all those indebted to said estate, to come forward and make payment. And all those having claims against the estate are requested to present them for payment, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. 6t11

WM. GRAHAM, *Admr.*
Jan. 11th 1832

Runaway



ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.
October 16th. 43tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

For Sale.

Two hundred pounds of first rate Northern Hops. Enquire at the [illegible] 6tf